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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,431—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1895.

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The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† CLYDE	4126	900	H. T. Weighell	19th July.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5122	1200	C. Gadd	26th "
† THAMES	4113	800	A. Symons	2nd Aug.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	600	G. Langborne	9th "
† CLYDE	4126	900	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crowe	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	A. Symons	30th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4126	800	H. T. Weighell	13th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

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A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th June, 1895.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ORION	G. Nicolich	2,841	600	1st Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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TRIESTE, VENICE, OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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	Price per lb. CASH. Rs. A.
HOLTA BROKEN LEAF—a particularly good tea for ordinary use	0 10
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE THESPIAN CLUB,
Under the Patronage of
H. E. LORD SANDHURST,
Will give their second performance of
F. C. BURNAND'S Three-Act Comedy,
"BETSY,"
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 18TH JULY.
One of the most Amusing Plays ever written.
Two and a-half hours of Continued Merriment.
Never before produced in Bombay.
BOX OFFICE AT MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.
PRICES: Rs. 4; Rs. 3; Rs. 2; and Re. 1.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



THE S. S. "KOHINOOR," 1,935 Tons, Captain H. ELLIOT, will sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA on the 22nd July, 1895.
Excellent Accommodation for First Class and Native Passengers.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
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44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "AUSTRALIA" has arrived from GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER, and is Discharging in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 17th July, 1895.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 27th July, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business.

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet made up to 30th June 1895.
2ND.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd July to 12th August, 1895, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 15th July, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that MOHAMED FAZUL, of Bombay, has both in his own right and as Administrator of the Estate and Effects of his deceased Brother, KUMLU FAZUL, contracted to Sell the following Property. All persons having any claim to the same or any part thereof by way of inheritance, lien, mortgage, sale, gift or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known to the Undersigned, at their Office, Albert Buildings, Fort, within 15 Days from the date hereof, after which date the Sale will be completed without reference to such claim, if any, and the same shall be deemed as having been Waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Coombharwada street, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 186 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3115, and new No. 10011, and old survey No. 4458, and new survey No. 5635, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates formerly under No. 69 and now under street No. 1, and ward No. 7629, and bounded on the East by the passage, on the west by the second Coombharwada street, on the north by the property of Alloo Mistry, and on the south by the property of Ramjee Yesoo Soorvey, and the same premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

And SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or range of chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Coombharwada Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 386 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3989 and new No. 9932, old survey No. 3-4380 and new survey No. 5667 and by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under No. 68, and now under street No. 239, 241, 243, and Ward No. 7628, and bounded on the East by the property of Dada Patell and on the west by a gully, on the north by the property of Nagoo Sooyajee, and on the south by the property of Esmal Khatoo, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.—Dated this 17th Day of July, 1895.

BHAISHANKER & KANGA, Purchaser's Attorneys.

FOUR PER CENT.

CHINESE LOAN.

A CHINESE LOAN for Fcs. 400,000,000 in Gold, Guaranteed by the Russian Government, will be issued in PARIS on the 19th instant, bearing Interest at the Rate of 4 per cent.

THE PRICE of Issue has been fixed at 99'20, payable as follows:—

25 per cent. on Application.
25 " " 27th July.
25 " " 10th September.
and the balance on the 25th October.

Subscriptions will be received by the Bombay Branch of the CREDIT LYONNAIS, who are prepared to Transmit the same to Paris by Telegram, on receipt of a Cheque for the Equivalent of the First Instalment.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yen 6,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 3,928,000 = " 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL..................£554,907 10s.

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LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
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CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
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Do. Twelve Months .... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ...... 4½ per cent. "

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On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } " ⅛th "

J. K. MOIR, Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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Reserve Fund.....................................$ 50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

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ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL ....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
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Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved shares, bullion, and produce.
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Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
" " for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
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RESERVE FUNDS............ " 9,00,000
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BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND............... £160,000
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67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CAPITAL......... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exceed......£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to...... .... £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.
Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium 1875 .... £ 742,553
" " 1885 .... " 966,107
" " 1887 .... " 988,013
" " 1892 .... " 2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to .... £ 4,730,356
Total Accumulated Funds.................. " 8,003,265
GROWTH of FUNDS—
1882 .... £ 4,842,054
1887 .... " 5,763,091
1892 .... " 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	8,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—
THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.
As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.
All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.
It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.
Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.
It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.
Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,480
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,335
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,280
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	171
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7½ pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	720
Anglo-Indian	1,315	100	100	Nil	55
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	950
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	15	530
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,455
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	845
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	950
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	725
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs15	710
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	740
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	550
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	550
Empress	2,100	500	500	17½	600
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	565
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	750
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	860
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,180
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	500
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,330
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	565
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	685
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	200
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs 5	185
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,150
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs25	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	880
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	35	925
Leopold	3,500	100	103	7½	225
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	9.0
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	1,095
Madras United	350	1,000	1,090	100	3,065
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	410
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,430
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	177½
Morarji Gooldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 7	2,210
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	650
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	545
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,475
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	910
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,290
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,650
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	820
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	395
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	495
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	1700
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	400	500	2½	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	6
Venishanker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	800	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	710
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	42
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,600
B.B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	529
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Ex...	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,153
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	223
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	332½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	152½
Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	130
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,050
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	93
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,125
French	300	500	500	25	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	135
Khamgaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahava Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	95
Mofussil Co	8,125	400	400	Nil	362½
Mummar M	1,000	250	all	15	155
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	515
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	430
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,210
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld	377	200	all	16 / 12	200 / 210
Valkart	...	1,000	100	90	1,120
MISCELLANEOUS				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	10 / 7	345
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	10	123xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,450
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,355
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 14	69
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,720
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5a
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	...	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	258
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	23
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	141
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	352
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	141
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	15	133xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	74	105ex.d.
Poona Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	495
Prince of Wales Fire In	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd	1,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,040
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	7	105xd
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1½	28½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-14
Gold Leaf	"	28-15 Nominal.
Pekin Bar Gold, old	"	28-8
Do. do. new	"	28-4
Australia bar Gold	"	28-9
Bombay bar Gold	"	28-8½
Sovereigns	"	18-2
Do. Drazons	"	18-1
Silver	"	93-2
Do.	"	96-4
Candis	"	205-0
Maundah	"	190-0
Wrasse Piece	"	200-5

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p. m.
Thespian Club Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mahanadi left the dock on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Australia entered the dock yesterday.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday, at the registered office, in Medows Street, when the special resolution passed at a previous meeting, making certain alterations in the articles of association, was confirmed.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon, at the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m., when the following papers will be read:—"Shooting Ovis polii on the Pamirs," by Baron Edmond de Poncins; "Birds of the Nilgiri Districts," by A. G. Cardew, I.C.S.; "Field Notes with the Chitral Relief Force," by Major W. St. John Richardson; "Snakes found in Travancore," by H. S. Ferguson, F.Z.S.; "Do Ants produce audible Sounds;" by Robt. C. Wroughton; and Seeds germinating in a hen's egg," by Mrs. Pechey Phipson, M.D.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT TARDEO ROAD.—On Tuesday morning, as a hack victoria was being driven along Tardeo Road, by Hoosien Khan Gowaskhan, the horse took fright, and bolted towards the Bellasis Road, where the carriage came into collision with a tree, breaking one of the shafts, throwing the driver down on the road, and rendering him unconscious. The driver was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had sustained a fracture of the right thumb. After treatment, the injured man regained consciousness, and was allowed to go home. The horse was not injured.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—Rovers' Football Club.—A practice game will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, at 5-30, between the undermentioned teams:—Colours: Goal, Mr. S. Stevenson; backs, Mr. E. H. Stewart and Mr. G. Walton; half-backs, Mr. J. Allan, Mr. N. Catchpole, and Mr. W. E. Shipp; forwards, Mr. F. Lauder, Mr. R. Allan, Mr. L. Strong, and Mr. Shuham. White: Goal, Mr. W. H. Higman; backs, Mr. J. Howlett, and Mr. W. Sell; half-backs, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. S. C. Smith, and Mr. Nutter; forwards, Mr. F. Simpson, Mr. Murratt, Mr. Blaver, Mr. W. J. Church, and Mr. A. Brown.

REPORTED ROBBERY AT THE ELPHINSTONE CLUB.—Shaik Ahmed Fakir, a servant, in the employ of the Elphinstone Club, Waudby Road, reported to the police, on Tuesday last, that at 7 p.m., on the previous Saturday, he placed the club cash-box, containing Rs. 510, in currency notes and cash, and seven gold ear ornaments, of the value of Rs. 26, in a cupboard, in the club premises, and after locking it up, retained the key in his possession. On unlocking the cupboard, on Monday evening, he discovered that the cash-box was stolen. It is stated that the treasurer of the club has been lying ill for the past month, and consequently the complainant has had the handling of the club monies during that period. Until the examination of the club books is finished, no definite conclusion can be arrived at in the matter.

CRUSHED BETWEEN RAILWAY WAGGONS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Colaba, touching the death of Baharoji Luximon, a brick-layer, aged forty-five years, residing at Victoria Bunder, Colaba. For the last two months the deceased had been engaged at a new building, which is being erected in the B. B. and C. I. Railway yard, at Colaba. About 4 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, some railway waggons were being shunted from the weigh bridge siding down on to the new siding, where some twenty loaded waggons were standing, when the deceased attempted to cross the line, with the result that he was crushed between the buffers of the last two waggons, and was killed on the spot. Before the signal was given to the driver to back the waggons, the usual warning was made by the signaller to outsiders. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A MOULVIE.—Shaik Ibrahim Shaik Mullen, a butcher, residing at Chimna Butcher Street, has reported to the police that, on Tuesday night, he attended a religious meeting, held at Kazeepoora, near the Two Tanks, and afterwards went out for a walk, in company of a moulvie, returning about midnight. They then went to sleep in the room, where the meeting was held. The complainant before going to bed hung his shirt, containing nine gold buttons, valued at Rs. 125, a metal watch, and Rs. 4 in cash, on a nail in the wall. On leaving his bed on the following morning, the butcher found his companion had disappeared, and that the above property was abstracted from the shirt. The complainant rests his suspicion on the moulvie, who is said to be about twenty-three years of age, and who is now being sought for by the police.

THE MONSOON.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Landaura, Captain W. Brittin, which arrived here on Monday from Calcutta, via coast ports, experienced fresh monsoon from Tuticorin, with high sea and light showers of rain towards Bombay, and fine weather till off Kennery, when heavy rain came on.—The same Company's s. s. Madura, Captain V. A. Collans, which arrived here on Tuesday, from Delagoa Bay, via Mozambique and Zanzibar, encountered strong monsoon with high sea and no rain till within three hundred miles of Bombay then high monsoon and rain.—The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kohinur, Captain H. Elliot, which arrived in harbour, on Tuesday, from Calcutta, via coast ports, had squally monsoon weather.—The Anchor Line s. s. Australia, Captain H. Tait, which arrived here yesterday, from Glasgow, met south-west monsoon from Aden.—The s. s. Alboin, Captain W. Ritchie, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Bangkok, via Singapore, experienced strong monsoon and high sea.

FINED FOR PERJURY.—Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case, in which Samson Ezekiel charged Samson Reubin with perjury. Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, who appeared for the complainant, said that the accused had, on the instigation of some bad people, charged complainant with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to him. When the case was heard before the Chief Presidency Magistrate the accused was asked in cross-examination if he had been sent to jail. He persistently denied having ever been punished, but it was afterwards proved that he had been sent to jail, and on Mr. Slater giving his sanction, the present charge was instituted. Mr. Spencer, on behalf of the accused, pleaded guilty, but submitted that the untruth was not given out to harm the complainant, but with the object of saving defendants' own reputation. His worship fined the accused a hundred rupees, or in default ordered him to be sent to jail for a month.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee presided, and disposed of the following cases:—

RE FAKIRCHAND GHELLABHAI AND OTHERS.

Mr. M. R. Jardine, for a creditor, moved for a week's adjournment of the rule nisi, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the adjudication order should not be revoked. The learned counsel added that the other side had consented to the adjournment. His lordship granted the adjournment applied for.

RE BHARMALL BHOJRAJ.

Mr. Robertson, on behalf of Mr. Campbell, the chief agent of the New Mofussil Company, applied for the examination of the insolvent and some other persons in the matter. His lordship granted the application subject to Mr. Robertson's client undertaking to indemnify the Official Assignee for all costs occasioned by a postponement of the sale of the property.

RE KHIMJEE VARDMAN AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices on the creditors. His lordship granted the application.

RE ISMAIL KARMALI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for leave to serve notices, to amend the schedule, and for an extension of the interim order for two months. His lordship granted the application.

RE ISMAILBHOY MAHOMED.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE GANPAT HARDATRAM.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of the interim order for three months.

RE HENRY GUEST.

Mr. Lowndes, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges:—Edwin Steers; Eustace Bertram Baylette; Abu alias Abdul Rahiman; Samsoodin Jafferjee and others; Shivjee Hirjee and another; and Vijbhuvan Prabhuram.

SHOCKING SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN POLICE OFFICER.

ABOUT 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, Mr. John Greyhurst, aged thirty-two years, Inspector in the Bombay City Police Force, committed suicide by shooting himself with a six-chambered revolver, at the Mazagon police station. It appears that the deceased and his wife did not live very happily together. The disagreement between them was enhanced to such an extent that on the 9th instant Mrs. Greyhurst threw on the deceased strong carbolic acid, burning him very badly. On the following morning she left the bungalow, and did not return. About 3 p.m., yesterday, a Goanese boy, in the service of the deceased, heard the report of a gunshot, and went and informed Constable Parrat, who resides in the same bungalow. Mr. Parrat immediately went to the deceased's room, and looking through a window, saw him lying on the floor, apparently dead, with a wound on his chest, and a six-chambered revolver lying beside him. Constable Parrat at once sent information to the Byculla Office, and in a short time Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner, Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. Crummey, proceeded to the place. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest in the evening, at 7 o'clock, on the body of the deceased, when the following evidence was recorded:—

Herbert Aubery Norman Parrat, Constable, residing in the Mazagon Police Station, said: This afternoon, about 3 o'clock, I was aroused by my boy, who told me that he had heard a gunshot, and asked me to see what had happened. I at once got up, and looked through the window of the deceased's bed-room, and saw him lying on the floor, apparently dead, with a wound on his chest, from which a little blood was issuing. I then immediately informed my Superintendent, Mr. Crummey, by a letter of what had happened, and then went into the deceased's bed-room, and saw a revolver lying on the floor, near the door. The deceased was lying on his back with his right hand across his right breast. His left arm was stretched out. There was a broken chair near the body, which was lying close to the dressing table, on which was a looking-glass. The deceased had on his person only a pair of drawers, the upper part of his body being without clothes. He appeared to have sat in the chair opposite the looking-glass, and to have held the revolver in his right hand, and the barrel with his left hand against his chest. I found a bullet mark on the wall opposite the looking-glass. I also found the bullet on the floor, near the window, close to the dressing table. The revolver was a six-chambered one, and contained five ball cartridges and an empty cartridge case. The bullet which I found on the floor, and which has chunam on it, showing that it struck the wall, corresponds with these other five bullets. The revolver is a police revolver. The deceased's belt and revolver and pouch were on the dressing-table, and there was no revolver in the pouch. I found on the dressing table this piece of paper with the following words written on it, in the deceased's handwriting and initialled by him: "Let my life insurance benefit my children, and let Mrs. Greyhurst suffer remorse.—J. G." I last saw the deceased alive at 11 a.m., to-day, and he did not appear to be well. He was suffering from a burn produced by strong carbolic acid, having been thrown upon him by his wife on the morning of the 9th instant. He and his wife did not live very happily together, and used to have squabbles occasionally. I do not know the reason why Mrs. Greyhurst threw the carbolic acid on the deceased. She left the house that morning and returned in the evening. She went away again the same night at 10 o'clock, and returned next morning, at 9 o'clock, and after remaining for about an hour, left again, and I have never seen her since. The deceased was quite sober to-day, and said to me at breakfast time this morning: "It is no use my living in the present state. Death has no terrors for me." He had been despondent since the acid was thrown on him. He told me this morning that he had had a very good sleep last night, and that he had taken two bottles of chloral hydrate and bromide of potassium as he was determined to have a sleep at any cost. He suffered badly from the carbolic acid burn. He used to take chloral and bromide sometimes when he was unable to sleep. He went on the sick list yesterday morning after he had been seen by Dr. Sidney Smith, the Police Surgeon. The deceased was thirty-two years of age.

Dr. Sidney Smith, the surgeon to the coroner, said: I have examined the body. There is a gunshot wound (the wound of ingress) about two inches above and in a line with the nipple on the left side of the chest. The skin around was blackened with gunpowder, and a little blood was oozing from the wound. There is a wound (a wound of egress) on the left side of the spine, close to the left shoulder blade, from which blood was oozing, and there was a pool of blood under the wound on the matting of the floor. The skin of the left forefinger and thumb was blackened with gunpowder. From the evidence I have heard, and the appearance of the body, I am of opinion that the death was due to hæmorrhage consequent on the gunshot wound above described.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide while in a state of unsound mind.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE eleventh and twelfth silver spoon competitions for the monsoon aggregate prizes took place at Colaba, on Saturday afternoon. Distances, 700 and 800 yards. Some good scores were made, particularly those of Lieut. D. J. Sharp with 25 at each distance, and Color-Sergeant Black with 25 and Gunner Campbell 25, with three points added for carbine at 700 yards. The revolver competitions, which are open every Saturday, bid fair to be popular, and some good scores were made. The competition on Saturday next will be at 200 and 300 yards. The following are the scores:—

11TH COMPETITION—15 Entries.

700 yards.	Score.	Point	Total
Lieut D Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	25	...	25a
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	25	...	25b
Gunner E G Campbell, Bo Vol Artillery	22	3	25c
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	22	...	22d
Private J Fivey, Royal Irish Rifles	22	...	22e
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	20	...	20
Lce-Corpl W Mackeson, B B & C I R Vols.	18	...	18
Sergt J Watson, Royal Irish Rifles	16	...	16
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	15	...	15
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	14	..	14
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	12	...	12
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	12	..	12
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	11	..	11
Corpl W J High, Bo Vol Rifles	2	...	2
Vol W H Main, Bo Vol Rifles	0	...	0

(a) Handcapped 2 points, winner of 1st Spoon. (b) Handicapped 4 points, winner of 2nd Spoon. (c) Handicapped 4 points. (d) Handicapped 6 points. (e) Handicapped 2 points.

12TH COMPETITION.—14 Entries.

	Score.	Point	Total
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	25	...	25a
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	23	...	23b
Gunner E G Campbell, Bo Vol Artillery	19	4	23c
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	19	..	19
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	16	..	16
Sergt J Watson, Royal Irish Rifles	16	...	16
Vol W H Main, Bo Vol Rifles	15	...	15
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	14	...	14
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	11	...	11
Lce-Corpl W Mackeson, B B & C I Ry Vols	11	...	11
Private J Fivey, Royal Irish Rifles	10	...	10
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	9	...	9
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	7	...	7
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	4	...	4

(a) Handicapped 4 points, winner of 1st spoon. (b) Handicapped 6 points. (c) Handicapped 4 points, winner of 2nd spoon.

5TH REVOLVER COMPETITION.—8 Entries.

	25 yards.
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	31
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	14
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	12

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 14.

Stulpnagel, Lt, Bo, R A, from Oudh.

JULY 16.

Manning, Lieut, Punjab, 1st Sikhs, returning from B Central Africa.

JULY 17.

Helyar, Capt, Ms, R A, on leave from Bellary.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 17.

Elliot, Surgn-Capt, Punjab, I M S, from leave, to Dera Ismail Khan.
Stulpnagel, Lt Bo, R A, on duty, to Bolaram.
Dunscombe, Lt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, off leave, to Kirkee.
Gervers, 2nd Lt, Bo, R E, off leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th July, 1895.

I. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 17th instant and is posted to No. 3 Sub-Division, No. 2 Company:—No. 472, Gunner H. Rean.

II. Leave of absence for 6 months from the 1st instant has been granted to Sergeant W. F. Zurhorst.

By Order.
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowlands' Macassar Oil, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.

THE PORTUGUESE DEFAMATION CASE.

IMPERATRIX VS. LEANDRO MASCARENHAS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 25th ultimo, convicted the accused of defamation on three separate charges, sentencing him to simple imprisonment for one month, and to pay a fine of Rs. 150 in respect of each of the three charges, the aggregate punishment thus inflicted upon the appellant being three months' simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 450. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the appellant; and Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Mr. L. De Souza, appeared for the complainant, Lyrio Sylvestre Castellino.

Mr. Lowndes said that it would be convenient for him to refer to the second and third charges at the outset, and he thought it would not be necessary for him to go to the first charge at all. The accused was charged with having published in the "Anglo-Lusitano" newspaper three letters on the 6th, 13th, and 20th September last. With regard to the latter two letters, the learned counsel said that his client was not in Bombay at the date of the publication, having made over charge of the paper in the hands of Mr. De Sa, who was his superior officer. This fact was undisputed, and Mr. De Sa himself made the admission that he was in charge of the paper; and that the accused was in no way responsible for what appeared in the paper during his absence. The learned counsel argued on behalf of the appellant that, as to the second and third charges, the magistrate was in error in convicting the appellant, as he had done, upon the strength of an admission stated to have been made by the appellant's attorney, to the effect that the appellant accepted responsibility for the conduct of the "Anglo Lusitano" newspaper. It was contended that the magistrate had entirely misapprehended the meaning and effect of the statement so made by the attorney, and was wrong in not accepting the explanation, which was subsequently given that the statement was made by the attorney in ignorance of the fact (which the appellant had overlooked), that he was at the date of the publication of the articles, the subject of the second and third charges, absent from Bombay, and had, prior to their publication, no knowledge whatsoever of the articles having been published, or submitted for publication. It was urged that the magistrate was wrong, in the face of positive and undisputed evidence that the accused was so absent and ignorant of the fact of the publication, in holding him nevertheless responsible for the publication. It was further urged that the appellant having pleaded not guilty to all the charges the magistrate was wholly unjustified in convicting him on the statement of his attorney, which, moreover, was never intended to be more than an intimation that he did not dispute that he was "de facto" editor, and to avoid the necessity for lengthy evidence on that point. Mr. Lowndes cited a Calcutta case, the decision in which showed clearly that the accused could not be held responsible for what was published in the paper during his absence. He further contended that the accused could not be bound by any admission made by him, or by his solicitor, which was afterwards, retracted. No admission could be used against an accused person if he chose to retract it afterwards. Both on law and on principle the magistrate's finding on the point was unsustainable. In no case could an accused person be bound by an admission of his vakil. Mr. Lowndes asked their lordships to come to a decision on this preliminary point before he should discuss the other matters connected with the case.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said there was one important fact, which his learned friend had omitted to place before the court, namely, that the accused was not only the editor, but was also the registered proprietor of the press. The prosecution had put in the declaration made by the accused as the registered owner of the press; and the learned counsel submitted that, as owner and printer, the accused was equally responsible as the author of any matter that was published in his paper. Mr. Rivett-Carnac said that the declaration was sufficient for his contention that the accused was responsible for the publication. He further contended that the accused was bound by the admission made by Mr. Crawford, his solicitor, at the trial. There was another fact which ought to be mentioned to the court. At the close of the case for the prosecution, the accused was asked if he had anything to say; and he replied that he left the matter to his solicitor; thus binding himself by what his solicitor said.

Mr. Lowndes urged that it would be contrary to the principles of justice to make the accused responsible for an admission made by his solicitor under the circumstances he had mentioned.

Mr. Justice Jardine said the court thought that, looking at the words of the admission and the magistrate's understanding of what Mr. Crawford said, and that the retractation was not made until some time afterwards, the accused was bound by the admission.

Mr. Lowndes contended on a principle of law that the accused might yet be allowed to call evidence regarding his absence from Bombay.

Mr. Justice Jardine remarked that it was too late now to make a direction to that effect; and that the proper time to do so was when the charge was framed.

Mr. Lowndes then submitted that the magistrate had come to a wrong conclusion that the accused had not made proper enquiry as to the libel, and had not published the matter in good faith. The magistrate was in error in holding that the appellant could not consistently base his defence upon the first and ninth exceptions to Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code at one and the same time; and that the magistrate altogether misapprehended the hearing of the evidence as supporting the defence of the appellant under the exception. Again the magistrate wrongly construed the evidence as intended to aggravate, and in fact aggravating, the charge brought against the appellant. On the contrary, the magistrate, it was submitted, ought to have held that the imputation contained in the publication, the subject of the first charge, was made by the appellant in good faith and for the public good. The magistrate rejected certain evidence adduced on behalf of the appellant which ought to have been received, and he admitted evidence called on behalf of the prosecution which ought to have been rejected. Upon the whole, it was contended that the magistrate misjudged the evidence in the case, that he ought to have acquitted the appellant under all the charges, and that, in any event, the sentence passed was altogether excessive. Mr. Lowndes cited largely from the evidence to show that the accused had taken due care and attention before publishing the letters complained of; and submitted that what he had done was done in good faith and for the public good.

Mr. Lowndes had not finished his remarks when the court adjourned until to-day (Thursday). Mr. Justice Jardine said certain other matters had been fixed for hearing to-day, which would have precedence; and that this case would be called on if there was time to do so.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDIN and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

TRYING TO CATCH THE RIGHT PERSON.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY VS. SHAPURJEE DINSHAW DALLAS.

THIS was a reference by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, of the proceedings in a case in which the Municipal Commissioner proceeded against the defendant for failing to erect privies in an oart at Mahim, and it was stated the opinions of their lordships were required upon the matter, which involved a question as to what were and what were not the liabilities of fazandari owners of land let out to tenants on fazandari tenure. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the defendant, Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Bayley, being present on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton, in making the reference, said that under Section 432 of the Criminal Procedure Code he had to refer for the opinion of the High Court a question of law, namely, the precise meaning which should be attached to the words "owner" and "premises" in Section 278 of the Bombay Municipal Act. Some time ago a native gentleman complained to the Municipal Commissioner of the filthy state of an oart or wadi in Mahim, which was used for natural purposes by the residents in the wadi by more than one hundred in number. The Commissioner, in consequence, required several of the owners of the huts to construct suitable privies, and on their failing to comply prosecuted them. It appeared that these persons were tenants of a fazandar and that while they were owners of the huts the land on which the huts stood belonged to the fazandar to whom they paid ground rent. None of the persons had any land appurtenant to the huts where they could build a privy, and under the circumstances it was impossible for them to carry out the orders of the Commissioner, unless they pulled down a part of the huts for the purpose of a privy. It would be noticed that Section 250 (c) of the Municipal Act prevented the Commissioner from destroying any portion of a permanent building for the improvement of an existing privy, and that would indicate very strongly that he could not destroy a building in order to erect a privy where none ever existed before. The charge against the tenants was, therefore, withdrawn, and the owner of the wadi, the fazandar himself, was called upon to provide a privy for the use of the tenants in the wadi. He had not done so, and disputed his liability. Mr. Roughton, his solicitor had argued that the fazandar received a ground rent or quit rent only for the sites occupied by the huts, and that he had no rights over the huts themselves, which might be inherited or sold without interference on his part. He referred to Perry's Oriental cases as explanatory of the limited rights of a fazandar, and contended that owner was defined in the Municipal Act to mean the person who received the rent of the premises, and that rent did not mean ground rent. That he was not the owner of the premises, but merely of a ground rent issuing out of the premises, and concluded by stating that the fazandar would not object to allow the tenants more land for the purpose of a privy, provided they would pay a ground rent for the land so assigned. Mr. Crawford, for the Municipality, had urged that if the fazandar could not be compelled to build privies the Act would be a dead letter. Section 248 empowered the Commissioner to call upon owners of premises to provide privies, and "premises" might mean either the whole wadi or the separate occupancies of each tenant. He cited the unreported case of Smith vs. the Municipal Commissioner, in which the meaning of the word "premises" was discussed by the High Court in connection with Section 142 of the Municipal Act when it was held that it might mean a single building, a piece of land, or several buildings or pieces of land consisting in the aggregate a distinct property. The object of the section was to protect the Municipal revenue and a construction was not to be adopted which would make it nugatory if any other construction which would effect the object of the Act could fairly be placed on the language of the clause. In the same sense, Mr. Crawford contended that a construction should be put upon the word "premises" in Section 248, which would compel the fazandar to carry out the Act and provide a privy where a privy was necessary. He also argued that as the fazandar received the ground rent for the sites occupied by the huts, he, in fact, received rent within the meaning of the word "owner" in Section 3 (m) and pointed out that if the fazandar could not be compelled to build a privy the nuisance would continue for ever, and he therefore urged that a construction should be put upon the section which would make it workable. He urged that considering the importance of the case the question should be referred to the High Court for decision. Mr. Hamilton said the question was certainly important, for there were many properties held in fazandari tenure in which tenants had no land upon which to build privies, and the effect of a decision against the fazandar would be to compel them to provide privies and privy sites for a large number of huts with which they had no concern except as recipients of a ground rent. It was pointed out that buildings at Dhobitalao stood on ground belonging to fazandars, and that they might be compelled to provide costly privies in large buildings occupied by hundreds of people, where the only income they derived from the properties was a nominal ground rent. In the interest of the fazandar it would be important to define rent as the full competitive rent depending upon contract and not as the nominal and customary rent paid merely in recognition of the ultimate interest of the fazandar in the land. On the other hand, Mr. Hamilton said, it was impossible to compel tenants to build previes where they had no land on which to build. In this particular case the fazandar had professed his willingness to assign land for privies provided the tenants paid an additional rent, and the difficulty might be got over by mutual arrangement. But there might be cases in which the fazandar might refuse to assign land, and then as long as such places were without privies there must be a nuisance. But that state of things would disappear gradually as old huts or houses required to be rebuilt, for under Section 247 the new building must be provided with a privy. In the very wadi in question the houses which had been rebuilt had privies attached to them, and in course of time the whole must have privies. The nuisance was therefore being quietly although slowly abated, and Mr. Hamilton remarked be was not prepared to say that a construction should be put upon the Act which would suppress the mischief and promote the remedy at the expense of fazandars who had a very limited and nominal interest in the sites occupied by tenants. The tenants created the nuisance and primarily they should provide the remedy. Where it could be done at once it should be done, and where it could not be done it might be left to stand over until the tenant was obliged to rebuild. In Section 234 (b) the word "building" was used as distinct from the premises appurtenant thereto. In Section 247 the word "building" alone was used. It seemed, however, to be implied that the building and the premises should be under the control of one and the same owner. In Section 248 the word "premises" was used, and appeared to mean the building and premises appurtenant, held by one and the same owner. In the case of the Mahim Wadi the buildings belonged to tenants but the land on which they stood belonged to the fazandar, and there were no premises appurtenant to the buildings. Mr. Hamilton considered the action of the Municipality was intended apparently to force the owner of adjoining premises to provide privies for the use of other people. Those buildings might be assumed to have stood in the wadi for generations, and they were built without privies before the Municipal Act was passed. The common practice in suburban and rural places was to use the adjoining fields or jungles for the purposes of nature, and the Municipal Act was hardly applicable to such places. It was designed for the ordinary conditions of urban residences and workshops, and it would, Mr. Hamilton considered, be a hardship to enforce the law in suburban places more strictly than the occasion warranted. The Act itself provided in Section 250 that improvements in existing privies should be made gradually and considerately, and where there were no privies they might be required to be built, but every new building must have one. Under the circumstances it was in Mr. Hamilton's opinion, prudent to wait until the buildings in the wadi were rebuilt, when the Municipal requirements would be enforced.

The Magistrate having been called upon to state the precise questions for the opinion of the High Court, Mr. Hamilton asked for their lordship's ruling on the two following points: (1) Whether under the circumstances disclosed the fazandar (accused) was liable under section 248 of Bombay Act 3 of 1888 to provide a privy in the wadi for the use of the owners and occupiers of the huts which had no privies attached to them; and (2) Did the word "owner," in section 248 include a fazandar who received the ground rent for sites occupied by huts and who had no interest in the huts or their rent, the word owner being defined in section 3 (m) as the person who received the rent of the premises.

Mr. Russell, for the defendant, argued that the fazandar was not the owner of the house within the meaning of the Act, and said the Magistrate had not found whether or not the ground rent could be enhanced. The evidence showed that the fazandar was not entitled to any right over the premises whatever, and, therefore, the question arose under the Municipal Act as to whether his client could be described as the owner of the premises or not? Mr. Russell submitted it was not likely the legislature contemplated to make a fazandar, who only received about Rs. 30 a year, liable to be made to pay thousands of rupees for the building of the privies; for even supposing the court ordered the building of the privies by the fazandar, and if he erected them near the house, he would then leave himself open under another section to be prosecuted by the owner of the house for causing a nuisance, while the tenant of the land would also state that the fazandar had no right to erect such places on land which he had rented for certain purposes. Mr. Russell added that if privies were to be erected, the owners of the premises were, he submitted, the proper persons to build them.

Mr. Justice Jardine: The main thing is that some one must put up the privies under the Act.

Mr. Russell: Yes, that is so; but these Acts were drawn up in the Nineteenth Century for cases that have extended over nineteen hundred years.

Mr. Justice Jardine: Some one has got to do the work, and you have to find out who is the right person to catch.

Mr. Russell: Yes, but I submit the person whom your lordship said ought to be caught is the person who creates the nuisance. Why should my client be made to pay for privies for others when he does not use them himself. It is for the Municipality to build the privies themselves and to purchase land for the purpose, for the difficulty in regard to the tenant is that unless he pulls down a portion of his house or builds the privy inside he cannot do anything.

Mr. Justice Jardine: We have to deal with the existing nuisance which the Commissioner is bound to take notice of. Does anyone appear for the tenants?

Mr. Russell: I think not.

Mr. Justice Jardine: Then do you say that if the Commissioner orders the tenants to build the order cannot be carried out?

Mr. Crawford: Several tenants were brought before the Magistrate, but he held that it was quite impossible for them to comply with the requisition.

Mr. Justice Jardine: As a matter of Law?

Mr. Russell: No, as a matter of fact.

Mr. Justice Jardine: Why should they not pull down a portion of their huts?

Mr. Russell: The Magistrate thought that impossible because the law did not compel them to do so.

Mr. Justice Jardine: Has the Commissioner the power of construction?

Mr. Russell: No he could not come in and build a privy.

Mr. Crawford: Under section 489 he can do certain work.

Mr. Justice Jardine: The Act does not say the privy is to be built close to the house. The owner might possibly purchase land near by rather than be fined.

Mr. Russell: Yes, that is what one man Essoo Balajee has done.

Mr. Justice Jardine: The houseowner his attacked by the Municipal Commissioner for causing a public nuisance, and he cannot defend it by stating that he intended to continue the nuisance instead of buying land, any more than a man could be allowed to say he would store a large quantity, of gunpowder in a building in which he was not permitted to do so.

Mr. Russell: Certainly, the man should buy land, or make such arrangements so as to abate the nuisance.

Mr. Justice Jardine: But the real thing is what is meant by "owner." Mr. Russell said that was so, but the question really was as to whether his client was the owner of the premises or not. He submitted he was not, as he was nothing more than the owner or a person entitled to advantages arising out of the land, and not of the land itself, or the building upon it. Premises in the section included both buildings and land, and so, if their lordships found the Fazandar was not the owner of the building, they would be compelled to hold he was not the owner of the land, and as only the receiver of the quit rent he was not bound to comply with the Commissioner's requisition. Mr. Russell, having quoted several decisions in support of his arguments, submitted that the Magistrate's finding was correct, and asked their lordships to rule that his client was not liable to execute the works.

Mr. Crawford at this stage having intimated that the Hon. Mr. Macpherson had been instructed on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner, but was prevented from being present before their lordships that day, the matter was adjourned till this Thursday afternoon.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH OF JULY 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Variation, at June to date.
Delhi	29·522	WNW	2	96·0	82·5	62	...	5·33	—3·98
Agra	29·525	NW	2	103·0	81·7	66	..	5·51	—3·65
Cawnpore	29·595	Calm	...	99·9	80·1	76	..	3·66	...
Allahabad	29·553	WSW	8	98·6	79·8	83	..	10·69	—0·86
Jhansi	29·581	SW	2	94·1	78·7	79	..	10·07	—1·90
Jacobabad	29·475	Calm	...	106·0	88·0	65	..	0·11	—0·66
Karachi	29·513	WNW	18	93·0	82·7	69	..	0·77	—1·81
Jeypore	29·561	W	3	94·1	75·9	73	...	4·74	—3·04
Ajmere	29·566	W	7	92·4	77·1	83	0·06	4·22	—2·63
Deesa	29·580	WSW	12	82·2	78·5	91	0·29	5·00	—2·80
Ahmedabad	29·603	SW	4	90·2	76·1	88	2·14	8·36	..
Bhuj	29·550	NW	22	88·9	79·9	74	0·02	3·06	—2·72
Rajkot	29·593	W	13	84·4	75·7	87	0·10	7·62	—5·30
Veraval	29·610	W	23	83·5	78·3	91	0·58	5·01	..
Neemuch	29·590	WNW	12	86·8	73·6	82	0·10	9·11	—0·33
Indore	29·613	WSW	4	84·7	72·1	84	0·02	8·68	—3·13
Saugor	29·602	W	4	86·8	73·6	95	0·57	15·75	+0·18
Jubbulpore	29·588	WNW	3	89·0	73·1	93	0·27	21·18	+1·65
Hoshangabad	29·623	W	17	88·8	74·6	93	1·88	18·70	+1·51
Khandwa	29·637	SW	13	89·2	76·1	77	...	7·73	—3·28
Raipur	29·591	WSW	6	85·4	74·0	87	0·19	21·03	+3·43
Nagpur	29·623	WSW	9	87·7	74·1	93	0·31	18·41	+0·28
Amraoti	29·628	SW	7	91·2	72·8	90	0·02	7·94	—5·68
Akola	29·618	WSW	10	90·0	73·7	86	0·29	9·64	—2·56
Surat	29·635	WSW	6	84·5	75·5	98	1·56	11·41	—9·50
Malegaon	29·680	WSW	13	86·4	72·6	95	0·07	6·90	—0·90
Bombay	29·712	WSW	23	81·0	76·5	86	0·70	26·33	—11·87
Poona	29·731	WSW	14	81·1	70·4	88	0·17	8·68	—0·09
Ahmednagar	29·718	WSW	10	79·3	70·9	83	...	8·47	...
Aurangabad	29·701	WSW	7	90·9	70·2	83	0·10	10·74	..
Sholapur	29·743	SW	12	86·7	70·0	86	1·55	6·26	—1·16
Ratnagiri	29·753	SW	13	82·0	76·4	84	2·32	45·92	—6·67
Belgaum	29·780	W	26	72·2	65·8	95	0·68	11·71	—4·49
Goa	29·789	WNW	9	80·1	75·4	91	1·25	54·94	..
Karwar	29·792	WSW	4	81·2	72·5	83	0·95	58·78	—2·75
Mangalore	29·838	Calm	2	76·8	69·9	93	2·56	78·93	+22·01
Calicut	29·860	N	5	79·0	72·5	91	0·59	53·11	+3·46
Cochin	29·860	Calm	M	81·2	73·7	82	...	39·14	—1·35
Bangalore	29·831	WSW	14	78·7	63·8	83	0·21	4·67	—1·32
Secunderabad	...	...							
Masulipatam	29·690	WNW	9	84·5	74·1	91	0·22	6·45	—2·36
Bellary	29·779	W	14	88·2	73·9	66	..	3·36	+0·63
Cuddapah	29·756	W	L	87·5	73·8	88	0·11	4·14	—2·05
Madras	29·757	SW	7	87·0	76·5	76	..	4·24	+0·23
Coimbatore	29·826	SW	9	83·4	70·3	90	...	3·14	+1·11
Trichinopoly	29·789	W	13	91·5	77·3	57	..	0·45	—1·37
Negapatam	29·781	W	8	95·0	77·7	66	..	2·07	—0·71
Colombo 16	29·858	SW	8	81·0	77·0	80	...	14·37	+3·45
Colombo 17	29·874	W	5	85·0	77·0	77	...	14·37	+3·22
Aden	29·661	W	12	94·8	83·3	69	..	0·04	+0·03

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H=1·68 (33·23); G. T. H. =1·56 (26·41); St. G. H.=1·42 (27·59); C. P.=0·70 (26·33).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to slightly at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jeypore, Deesa, Bhuj, Belgaum, Goa, Mangalore, Calicut and Coimbatore, and has been steady elsewhere. The distribution is unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderately steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly over the whole country, and the force has been fresh to strong at Bhuj, Veraval, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Bangalore, Bellary, and Trichinopoly. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Veraval, 21 at Bombay, 22 at Bhuj, 18 at Ratnagiri, 16 at Bangalore and 14 at Bellary and Ajmere. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the mean of the season at Agra and Allahabad, and the minimum in slight to moderate excess at Delhi, Agra, Deesa, Bhuj, Khandwa and Ratnagiri. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Agra and the lowest 64° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased in several places, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Mangalore (2·56"), Ratnagiri (2·32") and Ahmedabad (2·14"), over an inch at Hoshangabad (1·88"), Surat (1·56"), Sholapur (1·55"), and Goa (1·25"), and light to moderate showers at Deesa, Veraval, Jubulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Akola, Malegaon, Bombay, Belgaum, Karwar, Calicut, Bangalore, Masulipatam and Cuddapah. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is 5-6ths of its average strength, while that between Bombay and Karwar is fairly normal. Conditions are therefore favourable for rain there. In all other districts, except Sind and the Punjab, the weather is becoming favourable for more general rain.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 17.

Tuesday's observations.—Pressure has increased except around the head of the Bay, where a fall has occurred, and what may be important, a change taking place, a small depression appeared over the Bay off the Ganjam Coast. This depression will probably intensify and advance north-westward and reintroduce the rains in Upper India. The winds are generally fairly normal in direction, and the force is rising along the West Coast. The mean temperature is in slight excess in North-West Provinces, Sind, and Rajputana, slight defect in the Punjab and Bombay, and in moderate defect in Madras. Rain has fallen in Lower Burma, Assam, West Bengal and West Peninsula, and in central parts of the country and the Peninsula; elsewhere little or no rain. Mount Abu received over four, and Kendat, Mangalore, Ratnagiri and Ahmedabad over two inches of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Esplde. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Colaba. In. Cts.	
Previously registered	32	10	24	85	27	37	25	47
Wednesday, July 17th	0	53	1	56	0	42	0	72
Total	32	63	26	41	27	79	26	19
Total fall to July 17th, 1894	47	27	33	78	33	90	32	61
Total fall to July 17th, 1893	46	26	39	97	39	86	38	82

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall as registered, at 6 a.m., on the 16th July 1895:—

	Ghadechi. In. ct.		Dhola. In. ct.		Jetalsar. In. ct.	
Previous Total	6	81	5	87	5	92
Rainfall on July 15th	1	94	1	05	1	40
Total	8	75	6	92	7	32

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 16, 1895.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·693
Temperature of the Air	79·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	·876
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·3
General Directions of wind*	WSW, W, WSW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	527
Fall of Rain	0·72
Total fall during month	8·76
" " year	26·19
Additional fall of rain up to 1 a.m., of 17th July	0·30

MR. CHAPLIN, speaking at East Grinstead, said the Unionists had frequently to complain that the chief weapon of the Radical party was deliberate falsehood. Experience taught, however, that such methods of political conflict usually resulted in the injury of those who had recourse to them. It was not for him as a member of the Government in course of formation to put forward anything in the nature of a programme, but he was convinced that there was much useful work to be done, which it would be idle to attempt with a continuance in power of a Government committed to grave constitutional changes.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—The Property of a Lady. A Schiedmayer and Soehne's Overstrung Sympathetic Grand Square PIANO, in thorough good tone, order and Condition. Rs. 580. May be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS.—Indispensable during the Monsoon. A small lot of these just to hand. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!—Sutton's, in hermetically closed boxes. Vegetable, at Rs. 5, Rs. 10-8, and Rs. 22, Flower, at Rs. 5, Rs. 8, and Rs. 10-8.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

CHOICEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb.; and Assorted Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2 per lb. Imperial Family Mixture, As 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Mr. D. B. Contractor's Valuable Furniture, E. B. Carriages, Bay Arab Charger, Incandescent Gas Lamps, &c., at "Clifton Villa," Parel Road, Parel.

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WANTED, an European BARMAID. Copies of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to Manager, GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Rangoon.

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MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

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THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES and ARTWORK will be held in SIMLA about the middle of August, when the usual Prizes will be given. The Prospectus will be issued in May, and can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary.

The return Carriage to any part of British India of all accepted contributions (Copies and Pictures previously exhibited at Simla excepted) or their Carriage to Poona will be defrayed by the Society.

H. F. C. BOUGHEY BURGESS,
Honorary Secretary.
Simla, 26th April, 1895.

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,
APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES for the MONSOON MONTHS from 1st MAY, 1895.

For particulars apply to the
MANAGER.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 17.

THE English and French Funds were unchanged yesterday at 107 5/8 for Consols in London, and 102¼ for Rentes in Paris; but Paris Exchange on London was 1¼ centime higher, at fcs. 25·16¼. The market rates of discount were put up 1/8 per cent. in London, making them stand at 5/8 per cent. for short London Bills, and 7/8 per cent. for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. higher, at £59½. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-16d., to 30¼d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 1/8 cent cheaper, at 66 7/8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·90 dollars. Braziers' Copper was again 10s. higher, at £51-10s. per ton. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 1-16d. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay, via the Canal was 3d. per ton higher, at 9s. per ton.

Yellow Guzerat Repeseed was quoted yesterday at 32¼s. per 416 lbs. buyers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet but steady; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 31⅞s. per 416 lbs. sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market quiet but steady.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 3,470,000 quarters, or 60,000 quarters more than was upon the water at the end of the week.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening, Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; Sales 8,000 bales, including 500 East Indians; Imports 3,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in the nearer positions, but unchanged in the more distant. Egyptian "Fair" Brown Cotton was 1-16d. lower, at 6d. per lb.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged, at 7 cents per lb.; but September Futures were 2 points higher, at 6-83 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,090 bales.

Locally, Cotton has been firm to-day at a further advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Exporters have bought 300 Bengal, at Rs. 157; while the Mills have been much smaller buyers to-day, their takings summing up 1,700 bales, made up of 500 Julgaon, at Rs. 178; 400 Barsi, at Rs. 185; 300 Bengal, at Rs. 159-160; 200 Akola, (of last season's crop) at Rs. 160; 150 Bijapur, at Rs. 170; 100 Bagulkote, at Rs. 170; and 50 Kuranja, at Rs. 185 per candy.

WHEAT has been steady in tone to-day, but with only a small business still passing for shippers' account, and with prices all unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent to-day for export in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates, except in the case of *Linseed* which has advanced two annas per cwt., say to Rs. 8-0-0 to 8-2-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,366	bales.
Wheat	9,973	cwts.
Linseed	1,604	"
Rapeseed	7,594	"
Poppyseed	640	"
Castorseed	657	"
Rice	45,131	"

FREIGHTS are nominally unchanged; but no business on any line has been reported to-day.

EXCHANGE opened again with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and at 1s. 1¼d. for three months' sight Credits. Re-sales were reported to some extent at 1s. 1 3-16d., but we heard of no Merchants' Bills offering at 1s. 1¼d. and for Bank Remittance, at 1s. 1 5-32d. Telegraphic, we hear of no enquiry for any delivery, and the market closed flat as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 1 5-32d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1 5-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 1 3-16d.	"
Credits	3 "	1s. 1¼d.	"
Francs	3 "	139¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady throughout the day at a slight advance on last evening's final rates, closing on the same level say, at 107 13-16 for cash, and at 107 11-16 for the coming Settling day.

SHARES.—These attracted a good deal af attention to-day, more especially in the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip, prices of which have moved both in sellers' and buyers' favour, but more generally in the former direction as per our revised quotations. Mofussil Press shares have advanced Rs. 2½ per share, while Sind have declined Rs. 10; Bombay-Burmah Trading first issue are Rs. 35 higher.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59¼
Bar Silver	30¼

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel arrived here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballaarat arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 17.

Mail Steamer Pekin from China arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.
Bhamo route to China restored between Nampoung and Tingyueh.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at Midnight on Saturday the 20th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th July, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	16	3	28 p.m.	14	5
Teheran	17	2	41 p.m.	...	21
Suez	17	2	45 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 17th July, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	37	...	3
" Karachi	...	31	...	1
" Madras	...	29	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 16.

10 p.m.	80·4

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

6 a.m.	78·9
10 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	79·3
4 p.m.	80·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

LAHORE.

DEATH.

PRINGLE—July 9, at Lahore, James Frederick Pringle, youngest son of the late George Pringle, R.A., of Hawick, Roxborough. (Scotch and Australian papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRERETON—July 10, at Waltair, the wife of A. Brereton Manager, E. C. Railway, of a son.
FRENCH—July 9, at Waltair, the wife of Mr V C French, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MORIN—EAGLESOME—July 9, at St Mary's, Masulipatam, Kistna, by the Rev C W Clarke, assisted by the Rev J E Padfield, M A, Archibald Henry Morin, Public Works Dept, son of H D Morin, Esq, of Inverness, N B, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Geo Eaglesome, Esq, of Mount Abu, Rajputana.

DEATH.

COCHRAN—July 12, at Kilpauk, Madras, Robert Gordon, the dearly loved infant son of Robert Lyle and Mary Cochran.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1895.

IN addition to the important measure regulating the Pilgrim Traffic, to which we drew attention yesterday, the Supreme Legislative Council now has before it three other Bills, none of which, however, are of a contentious character. The object of one of these Bills is to give the High Courts somewhat more elastic powers in regulating matters of procedure. At present any rules framed for this purpose, even in the case of High Courts established by Royal Charter, have to be consistent with the Code of Civil Procedure. It has been found that the provisions of the Code are not in all respects convenient in the case of original proceedings, and there seems no adequate reason why the High Courts should not have the power to adapt their regulations to local requirements, more especially as the Letters Patent of the three Presidency High Courts recognise the expediency of such latitude. Singularly enough, on the very day that this measure was introduced the Judges of the Bombay High Court promulgated a new set of rules. Hitherto the procedure has been in conformity with the Code, and no separate rules have been in existence excepting those relating to the Criminal Sessions, and to applications under Section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Among the list of persons exempt from liability to serve on juries, the Secretary of the Bank of Bombay now takes a place, but no other gentleman connected with the banking profession can claim a like privilege. The only other change of public interest, brought about by the new rules, is the alteration of the date for the commencement of the fourth Criminal Sessions from September 10 to the first of that month. Nothing is said upon the much vexed question of the distribution of junior briefs in Government cases, a matter over which the Bombay judges—unlike some of the other High Courts in India—have no control. Another Bill introduced into the Council last week is designed to remove a curious anomaly in the existing law. The word "coin" is defined in Chapter XII. of the Penal Code as "metal used for the time being as money," and therefore it is held that the definition does not apply to coin that has been called in by Government, and has ceased to be generally used as money. The only case in which the Government of India have exercised the power of calling in money has been in respect to, Farukhabad or "Company" rupees which were withdrawn from circulation in that way eighteen years ago. Sir James Westland informed the Council that the coin has recently been largely and openly manufactured in Bombay, and has been imported into Central India and Rajputana in considerable quantities. It is primarily with the object of stopping this manufacture that the law is now to be amended by enlarging the definition of "coin" to include coin not in use at present as money. The mere verbal alteration now proposed will obviate the necessity for further legislation should a similar trade in fictitiou coins follow the withdrawal of a particular coin from circulation hereafter. Sir James Westland pointed out that this legislation is incumbent upon Government, both in the interests of British India and of the Native States. In the Feudatories there is no law of legal tender; and as a consequence, many kinds of coins pass there simply because the person taking them knows that they are current either in his own or other Native States. The Farukhabad rupees fabricated in Bombay are sent into Central India and Rajputana very largely for use as ornaments, but Government has good reason to believe that they are also used as a circulating medium. As a matter of fact, we believe that the coins are circulated to a limited extent in this city and elsewhere in British India. It is therefore only right that now that Government have been apprised of what is going on, they should take steps to put a stop to what is actually if not technically a system of illicit coinage. The other Bill now before the Legislative Council was introduced by Sir Alexander Miller, and is designed to render desertion from the Imperial Service Troops an extraditable offence, while leaving the law in regard to the desertion of ordinary troops in Native States untouched. The Bill will also give Magistrates in Native States the option, subject to the sanction of the Political Agent, of allowing bail in the case of an offender extradited for minor offences which would be bailable in British India.

IT would be well if more of the Native States of Western India would follow the example set by Cutch, Gondal, and other well administered principalities in issuing year by year an administration report. The annual "Summary of Events in Gondal" for the year ending March 31 last, has been published with commendable punctuality, and is a highly satisfactory record. The Thakore Saheb has begun his second decade of administration, and has begun it so well as to more than justify the negative assertion of the compiler of the report that "if a fair beginning is supposed to betoken a fair end" the progress of the State during the remaining years of the decade "will not be altogether meagre." A very satisfactory portion of the record is that which shows that the racial animosities, which were at their height during the Mohurram of 1894, have been terminated by the wisdom of the executive in insisting on a reconciliation between the Hindu and Mahomedan leaders, and obtaining from them the adoption of a mutual understanding regarding future religious processions. Meanwhile the Thakore Saheb exercised the royal clemency in the case of the prisoners charged with causing disturbances, or abetting therein, on a distinct and general undertaking being given that peace should be preserved in future—a pledge which so far has remained unbroken. The excessive rainfall of last July somewhat damaged the early crops, but the harvest of the late crops, especially cotton and wheat, was satisfactory. The development of the mill industry in this Presidency has not yet brought about the extinction of the hand loom in Gondal, for there were in all 1,510 cotton, 67 wool, and 6 hemp and silk weaving hand looms, these figures being an increase on those of the previous year. The report candidly admits that the improvement, which has taken place in the condition of the people, is not so great as could have been desired. Owing to the failure of two banking firms in Gondal, trade has been carried on under pecuniary difficulties; and a third firm was only saved from bankruptcy by the Durbar advancing funds to keep it on. Some of the traders were also helped to tide over their difficulties in a similar manner. Under the circumstances this course was perhaps unavoidable, but it may be hoped the Durbar is especially careful not to put a premium upon indolence and incapacity by lending on favourable terms to traders or bankers who are themselves mainly responsible for their financial difficulties. The Native Durbars which still adhere to the method of payment of land revenue in kind, either in whole or in part, should take note that the cash assessment system introduced last year in the Darbari Kalsa villages of Gondal has so far been successful, and, except in a few cases, is appreciated by the cultivators, who knowing that all extra profit is exclusively their own have applied themselves diligently to improving their lands. Indeed the new system has become so popular amongst a people whose heart is by no means ordinarily set on change that some of the villages, where it has not yet been introduced, have been asking for it. The present system has the great advantage that the produce of the fields can be disposed of at a time when most advantageous to the cultivator, instead of having to be brought to the grain yard, and kept there for weeks until all *khalas* were measured out, and the Durbar's share separated. The new system gives the people the privilege of transfer and sale of the occupancy right of the lands held by them for cultivation, and they are availing themselves very largely of this opportunity to raise money. It is extremely doubtful whether the system will be quite so popular as it now is when a short time hence the folly of selling a part of their holdings is brought home to *khedus* by the importunity of the insatiable *sowcar*. The land revenue collected amounted to about nine lakhs and sixty thousand rupees, a decrease of one lakh and eighty-four thousand on the previous year, but then there was an exceptionally good out-turn of cotton, and prices were good. This year's total is, above the average for the first ten years of the Thakore Saheb's reign, and it is believed that the partial introduction of the cash assessment system has not unfavourably affected the land revenue. No crop is so profitable to the ryots as the sugar cane, and they are paying great attention to it, especially in the districts, where the cash assessment system prevails. The education of the people seems well looked after, and in the matter of technical instruction the State is well to the front. The State workshops, however, established some years ago have been a failure owing to lack of interest and willingness on the part of the artizans. The Durbar, however, have done their best to stimulate increased interest in mechanical industries by founding scholarships for Gondal students at the railway workshops at Ghadechi. A committee of agricultural experts has been appointed to suggest means for improving the existing depressed state of that most ancient of industries, and among other measures adopted, the system of holding annual agricultural shows has been successfully inaugurated. While beginning at home the charity of the Durbar did not end there, but extended to the Poona Fergusson College and to the Oxford Indian Institute, which were benefitted to the extent of twenty thousand rupees and half-a-lakh of rupees respectively.

UP to yesterday at noon the Unionists had won thirty seats with a gain of forty seats and the Liberals forty-seven, including ten seats captured from the opposite party. Several more former members of Parliament have gone besides the "grand old man of India" Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. Mr. Dadabhai's friends built upon his re-election, but Mr. Mainwaring had been pushing his claims to the seat, while his opponent was busy in the House of Commons, and the electorate forsook Mr. Dadabhai. The Parsees and India, however are still to have a representative, for Mr. Bhownuggree has been returned for Bethnal Green, having not only defeated his opponent, but gained the seat for the party he has joined. Mr. Bhownuggree is not a Congress-walla, but he is an excellent representative of enlightened public opinion in India, and will be able to advocate the best interests of his native country at St. Stephen's. The Conservatives have secured a double victory at Oldham, and the same at West Ham. In both constituencies the sitting Liberal members went by the board, and two new men have been chosen. The most remarkable defeats of the day are those of Mr. Arnold Morley at Nottingham and Mr. S. Storey at Sunderland. Mr. Storey wished to retire on account of ill-health, but his constituents would not hear of it. The President of the local Liberal Association said they could not and must not allow Mr. Storey to retire. His colleague, Sir E. T. Gourley, declared that if Mr. Storey retired the loss would be a national one, as he was a power in the House of Commons, with an important Radical following. There will have to be a national loss therefore, and the important Radical following will have to find another leader, for Mr. Doxford, a local shipbuilder, came forward as the Unionist candidate, and the electorate declared him the best man. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. Jesse Collings go back to represent their various constituencies. Sir Andrew Scoble re-secures his seat. Mr. Keir Hardie, the Labour representative of West Ham, has had to make room for a Conservative. At Ipswich Mr. Goddard displaces Lord Elcho, the funny man of the late Parliament, while at Bolton Colonel Bridgman, who fought with success against Osman Digna, has now been defeated by Mr. Harwood, who tried for and won the seat once before. Among other notable members, re-elected on Tuesday, were Mr. Justin McCarthy, Sir T. Sutherland, Sir H. Fowler, the new Speaker, Mr. Gully, Q.C., Colonel Saunderson, the leader of the Irish Conservatives, and Professor Stuart.

THE Chitral Honours List is sufficiently long, and the Government cannot be accused of distributing the decorations with that lavishness which characterised the recommendations. Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly's Companionship of the Bath, Brevet of Colonel, and A.-D.-C.ship to the Queen constitute a smaller reward than we had expected, while Dr. Robertson's Knighthood of the Star of India is the highest we dared have prophesied. Captain Townshend, of the Central India Horse, deserves his brevet majority and Companionship of the Bath. He was in charge of the fort at Chitral, and it was due to his gallantry and tact that it was able to hold out against its assailants. With him were Lieutenant Gurdon, the Assistant to the British Agent, Lieutenant Harley, of the 14th Sikhs, and Captain Campbell, of the Central India Horse. Each of these receives the Distinguished Service Order; Captain Campbell, who was seriously wounded, also receiving a brevet majority. Lieutenants Edwardes and Fowler, who marching with reinforcements from Mastuj for Chitral, encountered the enemy at Reshun, and who were entrapped and taken prisoners, also become Companions of the Distinguished Service Order. Captain Borradaile, who also receives the D. S. O., was commended for his great determination and resolution in taking the first party and guns over the Shandur Pass and his command of the 32nd Pioneers. Lieutenant Stewart, who was mentioned on account of his energy and determination, and his gallantry and the example he set to his men, is another addition to the Distinguished Service Order; whilst Lieutenant Beynon, of the 3rd Gurkhas, who did such excellent reconnaisance duty, and Lieutenant Jones, who successfully brought off the survivors of his party after Captain Ross had been killed at Koragh, come in for a similar reward. Sergeant Reeves, who had entire charge of the commissariat arrangements of Colonel Kelly's column, is promoted to the rank of Sub-Conductor. The only officer who was mentioned, and whose name does not appear in the Honours List, is Lieutenant Moberley, who received his D.S. O., a couple of years ago for gallantry in the affair with the Chilas, on the North-West Frontier, in 1893. Many native distinctions are awarded, but the honours for the relief force will doubtless come hereafter, when Government has decided the future of the country.

THE honorary secretaries of the Lord Harris' Memorial Committee had no very definite proposal to submit on Tuesday evening. But the Hon'ble Mr. Wadia suggested that the fund be devoted, first, to the painting of a portrait in oils of Lord Harris, and that the balance be devoted to some scheme for promoting primary education in Bombay. This seems to have had the support of Mr. Wadia's secretarial colleagues, but was not seized upon by the other members of the committee as the most desirable or appropriate form the memorial should take. Except as a nucleus of a local art gallery the picture proposal is scarcely worthy of consideration, and as for primary education—that was the duty of the Government and Joint Schools' Committee rather than private subscription to provide—was the feeling of several members. Mr. Gilbert suggested a statue in conformity with Mr. Acworth's idea of a collection of the effigies of late Governors. But Mr. MacDonell was pleased to observe that the history of the Reay Statue seemed to him the *reductio absurdum* of statue proposals, though, as most people are aware, there were exceptional reasons for the delay of the completion of that work. Dr. Cowasjee suggested the establishment of travelling dispensaries for the relief of suffering of the poorest of the poor in outlying districts of the Presidency. But this again was held to be the work rather of Government than the memorial committee. And, finally, the meeting was adjourned in order that the secretaries might communicate with the committee and lay before members their suggestions in order to give them time for consideration. The adjourned meeting will be held on the last day of the present month, when it is to be hoped that a full attendance of the committee will be ensured.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine has, at the request of the members of the executive committee of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, accepted the post of president of the Society.

YESTERDAY, at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, the question of the condition of the filters at the Malabar Hill Reservoir was discussed. Dr. Viegas said that the impurities in the water in the Malabar Hill Reservoir had nothing to do with any outside agency but that it was possible that the mischief could be traced to the reservoir itself. He remembered the Water Engineer remarking about two months back that the filter-beds were in good condition. Mr. Dharamsey said that filter-beds were reduced to mud simply because water was made to pass through it with very great force of twelve hundred gallons per square feet. After a long discussion in which almost all the members took part, the Chairman, Dr. Bhalchandra said that the view expressed by Mr. Dharamsey was worth their serious consideration, but at the same time he (Dr. Bhalchandra) distinctly remembered that the Water Engineer had made the remark attributed to him by Dr. Viegas. It was resolved to sanction a grant of Rs. 6,678 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of renewing the sand and washing the materials of filters for the present. The Hon. Mr. Javerilal remarked that the cost of Rs. 16 per brass of screened sand was monstrous, and that the Commissioner ought to have invited tenders for the purchase of the same, because had they invited tenders, they would have got the materials cheaper on account of competition between the traders.

BEFORE Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Superintendent MacDermott charged F. X. Fonseca with wifully and maliciously causing the death of Duarte, an East Indian, who died under suspicious circumstances, and whose life was insured for Rs. 10,000 in the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, the policy being assigned to the prisoner. Mr. Hemming, solicitor for the prisoner, objected to the case being postponed until some evidence was recorded. He also applied that the accused be liberated on bail. His Worship could not entertain such an application, and referred Mr. Hemming to the High Court. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, reminded his worship that the case was similar to Bachu's case in which a like application was made to the High Court, and rejected. The police had the same amount of difficulty in securing evidence, and the case was postponed on ten different occasions. The Memon was at last found guilty and hanged. The magistrate granted a week's postponement to enable Mr. Hemming to apply to the High Court, and the police to instruct the Public Prosecutor. Subsequently the inquest on Duarte was resumed, the widow of the deceased being the principal witness.

MR. HAJEE CASSUM JOOSUB, the owner of the s. s. Taif, has received a communication to the effect that the vessel has been safely beached, and the discharge of cargo will be completed on the 17th instant. It is believed that she will undergo temporary repairs at Zanzibar, and then return to this port for further repairs.

VARIOUS expedients have been resorted to in order to prevent constant night alarms in the camps along the Dir road, which are regularly fired into by small bodies of tribesmen. One order, however, remarks the *Pioneer*, does not seem to have worked satisfactorily. It was to the effect that centries and picquets were not to return the fire of men prowling about. This seems to have been interpreted to mean that no shots whatever were to be fired—and it may possibly have been the correct interpretation. A story reaches us that a British sentry saw a man stealthily approaching a picquet at night, and called the attention of a non-commissioned officer to the fact. The result was that the order not to fire was scrupulously respected, and the tribesman had his shot at the sentry who was hit in the head. Picquet duty under conditions like these must be very trying; and though wild shooting should be stopped, it can scarcely be wise to hamper sentries by too strict orders. Some latitude should be allowed them in the matter, or they may be knocked over by men whom they might at least have scared away with a bullet.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, JULY 16, 7-45 P.M.

One hundred and eighty-six Unionists have been elected, showing a gain of twenty-five seats.

Twenty-seven Liberals have been elected, gaining six seats.

Four Parnellites and thirteen Anti-Parnellites have been returned.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has been unseated for Finsbury.

Mr. Bhownagree, Unionist, has been elected for Bethnal Green (North East).

Michael Davitt has been returned for East Kerry.

Mr. Doughty, Liberal, has been elected for Grimsby, gaining a seat for his party.

Mr. W. T. Doxford, Unionist, and Sir E. T. Gourley, Liberal, have been elected for Sunderland, Mr. Samuel Storey, Liberal, being defeated.

MIDNIGHT.

The latest returns show that 221 Unionists have been elected, showing a gain of 34 seats.

Thirty-seven Liberals elected with a gain of 9 seats.

The position of the Irish members is unchanged.

The following have been re-elected members :—

UNIONISTS.

A. Hamar Bass ....Stafford (W.)
Lord Edmund Talbot......Chichester (Sussex.)
Viscount Curzon............Wycombe (Bucks.)
Col. Saunderson ....Armagh (N.)
J. A. Campbell... ....Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities.
Lt.-Col. T. Sandys.........Bootle.
Arthur F. Jeffreys ....Basingstoke (Hants)
Rt. Hon. Lord Arthur Hill.Down (W.)
Colonel Williams ....Bridport (Dorset, West.)
Chas. H. Combe ....Chertsey (Surrey.)
Abel Smith ....Hertford.
James Rankin...............Leominster (Hertford N.)
Hon. Henry Cubitt ....Reigate (Surrey C.)
Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain ....Birmingham (W.)
Rt. Hon. Jesse Collings... Do. (Bordesley.)
W. Kenrick.................. Do. (N.)
J. P. Williams............... Do. (S.)
Capt. G. W. Grice-Hutchinson.........................Aston Manor.
Henry Seton Karr ....St. Helens.
Sir T. Sutherland..........Greenock.
Sir A. Hickman.............Wolverhampton (W.)
General Goldsworthy ......Hammersmith (W.)
Harry R. Graham ....St. Pancras (W.)
Sir J. Goldsmid .... Do. (S)
R. G. Webster................ Do. (E.)
A. F. Godson ....Kidderminster.
C. A. Whitmore ....Chelsea.
J. Bailey.......................Walworth.
E. Boulnois ....Marylebone (E.)
W.G. Cavendish-Bentinck.Penryn (Falmouth.)
Sir A. Scoble ....Central Hackney.
W. R. Bousfield, Q.C......North Hackney.
Elliot Lees ....Birkenhead.
Gerald W. E. Loder ....Brighton.
Bruce Wentworth .... Do.

LIBERALS.

J. Bryn Roberts ....Eifion (Carnarvon.)
W. C. Gully...................Carlisle.
Sir Henry Fowler ....Wolverhampton (E).
C. Shaw ....Stafford.
W. Woodall...................Hanley.
Sir W. Pearson ....Colchester.
Capt. Cecil W. Norton ...West Newington.
Prof. Jas. Stuart............Haxton.
E. H. Pickersgill............Bethnal Green (S. W).

ANTI-PARNELLITES.

Justin M'Carthy ....Longford (N.)
Thos. J. Condon ....Tipperary (E.)
John Finucane ....Limerick (E.)
Alfred Webb..................Waterford (W.)
Bernard C. Molloy ....Birr (King's Country.)

The following Unionists have been elected :—

NEW MEMBERS.

A. Helder......................Whitehaven.
D. H. Coghill ....Stoke.
Sir J. Colomb................Gt. Yarmouth.
C. Guy Pym ....Bedford.
C. J. Murray ....Coventry City.
E. R. P. Moon ....St. Pancras (N.)
C. J. Monk ....Gloucester.
Viscount Milton ....Wakefield.
M. Bhownagree ....Bethnal Green (N.E.)
H. C. Richards...............Finsbury (E.)
Lord Hugh Cecil ....Greenwich.
H. Mainwaring ....Central Finsbury.
Sir H. Farquahar............Marylebone (W.)

LIBERAL GAINS.

Mr. Samuel ....Stockton.
Mr. Rickett ....Scarborough.
J. H. Yoxall...................Nottingham.

JULY 17, NOON.

The election returns up to the present hour show that 231 Unionists and 17 Liberals have been returned, besides four Parnellites and fifteen Anti-Parnellites.

The Unionists have gained forty seats and the Liberals ten seats.

SIR W. V. HARCOURT AGAIN A CANDIDATE.

C. M. Warmington, the Liberal candidate for West Monmouth, has retired in favour of Sir W. V. Harcourt.

ARNOLD MORLEY UNSEATED.

The Right Hon'ble Arnold Morley (Liberal) has been unseated at East Nottingham.

The following Unionists have been re-elected :—

William Hayes Fisher ...Fulham.
T. Chamberlayne ....Southampton.
Samuel Hoare...............Norwich.

The following Liberals been re-elected :—

W. Allen ....Newcastle-under-Lyme.
W. Allan ....Gateshead.
H. Labouchere ....Northampton.
John Baker....................Portsmouth.
Walter Owen Clough.......Portsmouth.
Edmund Robertson.........Dundee.
Sir John Leng................Dundee.

The following Anti-Parnellites have been re-elected :—

Anthony J. Donelan ......Cork, East.
Doctor Commins............Cork County (South-East)

The following Unionists has been elected :—

J. Lowles ....Haggerston.
T. Robertson ....Hackney, South.
C. Drucker ....Northampton.
W. D. Green..................Wednesbury.
Sir John Simeon ....Southampton.
Sir Harry Bullard ....Norwich.
E. Bond.........................East Nottingham.
Lord H. Bentinck ....South Nottingham.

The announcement that Mr. W. G. Cavendish Bentinck had been elected for Penryn and Falmouth was erroneous, Mr. F. J. Horniman, the Liberal candidate, having been elected.

In telegram of 15th instant, read A. H. Smith Unionist, re-elected for Christchurch, *not* Hertford.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 17.

The s. s. Caledonia, with the homeward mails of the 12th instant, arrived here at 7 a.m., to-day.

THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 17.

The road up the Panjkora river to Dir has proved much easier to make than was anticipated. A good mule track has been completed.

Captain Welby, 18th Hussars, and Lieutenant Jackson, 11th Hussars, who have been exploring and shooting in the eastern part of Somaland, had their camp attacked by the hostile tribesmen, but being warned repelled the assault successfully, and afterwards marching westward, without further molestation.

SIMLA, JULY 17.

In addition to other rewards for Chitral operations Lieutenant Moberly is specially promoted to the rank of Captain.

OBITUARY.

SIMLA, JULY 17.

The sudden death is reported, this morning, of Mr. Panioty, Assistant Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy.

Mr. Panioty's funeral takes place to-morrow morning.

GAIETIES AT POONA.

POONA, JULY 17.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst gave the first ball of the season, this evening, in spite of the inclemency of the weather. Nearly four hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. The ground and surrounding places were brilliantly illuminated. The guests began to arrive at 8-30, and where received at the entrance by Captains Walton and Levett, and Rissaldar Saidulakhan, Aid-de-Camps to H. E. the Governor, and afterwards conducted by Captain Heneage and Major Owen to Lord and Lady Sandhurst. The guests then began to draw up in the ball-room. The Governor's band was in attendance.

DINNER TO H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 17.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST, the Governor of Bombay, was entertained to a dinner, given by the Gunners of Kirkee, at their Mess. The building and its surrounding places were illuminated with Chinese lanterns and *butties*. His Excellency, accompanied by Colonel A. Broadfoot, R.H.A., Commanding the Kirkee station, and Major Richard Owen, 21st Hussars, his Excellency's Military Secretary, arrived at about 8 o'clock, and was received by the guard-of-honour, composed chiefly of the Artillerymen, under the command of Captain Campbell and Lieutenant Bell, while the Band played the few bars of the National Anthem. His Excellency then inspected the guard-of-honour, went to the Mess, where all the officers of the Artillery were present, and was received at the entrance by Colonel A. Broadfoot, Major A. H. Hewett, Major E. A. Burrows, and other officers. About fifty officers sat at the dinner.

The following gentlemen sat down to dinner :—

H. E. the Governor, Surgeon-Major Martin, Major R. Owen, Colonel Broadfoot, Hon. Mr. Birdwood, Mr. Spence, Colonel French, Mr. Edgerley, Surgeon-Captain Wyatt, Lieutenant-Colonel Humfrey, Hon. Mr. Nugent, Hon. Mr. Vidal, Major Burrows, Major Pengree, Captain Horne, Captain Radcliffe, Veterinary-Lieutenant Baldrey, Lieutenant Bellhouse, Lieutenant Stewart, Captain Heneage, Mr. Levett, Lieutenant Potts, Major Hewett, Lieutenant Rettie, Lieutenant Bayly, Lieutenant Bell, Lieutenant Usborne, Captain Wedderburn, Captain Leveson-Gower, Rev. Mr. Haslope, Captain Harrison, Captain Foster, Captain Wedderburn, Captain Stevens, etc., etc.

MILITARY NEWS

A SQUAD of the Bengal Sappers and Miners is under orders to proceed to Umballa for a course of instruction in telegraphy.

COLONEL M. A. ROWLANDSON, Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India ; Colonel R. H. F. Rennick, Staff Corps, in India.

IT is announced that furlough men should not be allowed to proceed to Naini Tal, there being no accommodation in barracks at that station.

MR. T. Hepburn has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. S. G. Brebner as Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Small Arm Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.

THE leave granted to Captain C. B. Brownlow, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Commandant, 4th Punjab Infantry, in G. O. C. C. 272 of 1895, is cancelled.

THE Government of India have approved of a special form to be adopted by Volunteer Corps to show Inspecting Officers the exact state of the Corps Funds.

THE Government of India have sanctioned grants-in-aid of Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 4,500 respectively for the Mandalay and Rangoon Cantonment Funds for the current financial year.

THE average price to be paid during the current official year for ordnance and baggage mules, respectively, has been fixed by the Government of India at Rs. 400 and Rs. 150 each.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the continuance for two years of the local allowance to the Royal Artillery officer serving with the detachment of the native mountain battery at Sadon.

IN consequence of the reduction of the British General Hospital at Cherat, Surgeon-Captain Healy, A. M. S., has been directed to return to his duty in the Bengal Command, and two lady nurses to return to Bareilly.

THE following appointments are sanctioned :—Corps of Guides.—Captain G. B. Hodson to be Wing Commander sub pro tem, vice Rich seconded. 29th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant H. A. Vallings, from 24th Punjab Infantry, to be Permanent Wing Officer. 19th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant R. G. Macpherson to be Permanent Wing Officer. 3rd Madras Infantry.—Captain E. Peach to be Wing Commander. 13th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant A. O. Lash, Manchester Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 25th Bombay Infantry.—Captain C. Tritton to be Wing Commander.

ROAD REPAIRS WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I had occasion to call at the European Widows' (Pensioners') Home, at Grant Road, on the 15th instant —after some months—to see a few friends there. When I got within 250 yards of the Home on foot, I found to my great surprise that I had to cross a spot, about two feet deep in mud and water on the pathway leading to the Home from the Main Road. I stood here puzzled, not knowing what to do, for the surroundings were swampy and muddy. To return homeward I did not quite like, after journeying by tram to the market point from the Fort. I was, therefore, compelled to cross and get my shoes and feet wet. I hope you will kindly insert this letter in your paper to enable the authorities to cause this pathway to be made passable, during the monsoon for visitors, and for the poor widows at the Home, who have complained of this objectionable state of things over and over again without success.—Yours, &c.,

A WELL-WISHER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SURGEON-MAJOR CLARENCE SMITH has, we understand, received a communication from the Secretary of State on the "Kissing Case." He has been asked to give certain information with regard to it, and if the zeal of his advisers does not outrun their discretion we may hope to see his grievances righted before very long. It is certainly time they were, for the India Office has been unaccountably dilatory in coming to a final decision.

THE Madras Government has, it is understood, managed to provide a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the immediate filling up of the upper part of the lake at Ootacamund. It is to be hoped that similar generosity will be manifested in the case of Madras when the consideration of its sanitary requirements comes under discussion during the next few weeks.

THE Madras Government having sanctioned the construction of Nos. II and III Sections of the Madras Electric Tramways, which will be worked by the overhead system, the agents of the company have telegraphed to London for the despatch, as soon as possible, of an Assistant Electrical Engineer to construct the line, and to relieve Mr. Gadsby of a portion of his work. It is expected that these sections will be opened for traffic on the 1st October next.

Now that the Maharaja of Durbhanga has been appointed a member of Bengal Council, it is to be hoped that he will allow himself to be put forward by the Council as the representative of the Provinces in the Legislative Council of India. The Maharaja's experience and the character of his services in the Council point to him as the fittest and best representative the Bengal Council could possibly have.

WE understand that the Madras Government has issued fresh orders on the enhancement of water cess in the Godavery and Kistna Deltas, orders which are to some extent opposed to the conciliatory principle adopted by the Collector of the former District. It is to be hoped that Government will not go so far as to penalise such late applications as have already gone in. The ryots no doubt acted foolishly in deciding on relinquishments, as our correspondent on Saturday pointed out, but it should be remembered that they were acting under a sense of wrong.

ANOTHER new Frontier railway is also being quietly pushed towards compleaion. This is the Mari-Attock, a most important link in the cis-Indus system. Nearly all the tunnelling has been done, and the earthwork and bridges will be pushed on as funds become available. This line will give lateral connection between the North-Western main line beyond Rawalpindi and the Sind-Sagar system. Eventually, we presume, the Indus will be bridged at Kalabagh (Mari) and a strategical branch be built to Bannu if not beyond.

ONE of the most satisfactory paragrabps in the Administration Report of the N.-W.P. and Oudh for 1893-94 is that which deals with the Government Press, Allahabad. For many years the working of this institution was by no means what it might have been, but under new management a rapid improvement has taken place. In 1893-94 the cash receipts rose by about Rs. 5,000, while the expenditure fell by Rs. 23,922. As compared with the preceding year, the net cost of working the press shows a saving of Rs. 34,209 with a nominal net profit of 19·74 per cent. as against 14 per cent in the previous year while the value of the work turned out for Government Departments increased by Rs. 34,961, or 7·4 per cent. During the past year steam machinery has been successfully introduced, and it is understood that the results for 1894-95 will be even better.

A MADRAS church organ story is amusing. It appeers that a certain instrument refused to play on a recent Sunday, and in despair the young lady who holds the appointment of organist had to resort to a harmonium, which luckily happened to be available. An examination of the apparently sulky instrument brought to notice the fact that phthisis of a very dangerous nature had attacked it : in fact, its lungs, usually called bellows, had completely disappeared, leaving not a vestige of their constituent parts behind. Enquiries were instituted, and it was discovered that an organ builder's man, who had been sent to remove the bellows of an organ in a neighbouring Wesleyan Chapel for repair, had mistaken his orders and had walked off with the wrong bellows ! Explanations ensued and the dumb spake,

WRITES a Calcutta correspondent :—"A fortnight ago the Corporation of Calcutta was congratulated on the success of the new loan, but it is impossible to felicitate the Commissioners on the conditon of the city from a health point of view. One seems to hear of more businessmen being laid aside through ill-health than used to be the case a few years ago, and there can be very little doubt that it is a much tainted atmosphere we have to breathe in this the capital of the empire. It is reported that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Government on the insanitary condition of the city, and not a minute too soon most people here will say."

ORDERS are expected to issue very shortly regarding the Sikkim-Tibet boundary Commission. It is obviously impossible to continue work in the face of Tibetan opposition, unless the Government are prepared to occupy the Chumbi Valley, which is not a desirable move at the present time.

THE Mushkaf-Bolan Railway which is rapidly approaching completion, will shorten the distance between Sibi and Quetta very materially. The other day a train was run by the engineers between those two places, and the distance was done in 5½ hours only. All the bridges are now fit, for use, with the exception of one for which the girders are shortly expected. A temporary line now runs along a diversion at this particular point.

GENERAL SIR JOHN WATSON, V. C., who is entrusted in England with the duty of purchasing horses for the Government of India, is coming out to India in November next for the purpose of acquainting himself with the horse-breeding operations carried on in this country. He will visit the remount establishments, horse fairs, and travel home *via* Hungary in March or April next year, with a view to purchasing from the studs there a few Arab stallions of the description required by the Government of India. Sir John Watson is an old Indian officer, having served in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, being present at the siege of Multan, the battle of Gujerat, and the pursuit to Peshawar. He obtained the Victoria Cross in the Indian Mutiny, served in the Umbeyla Campaign of 1863, and commanded the Kuram Field Force in the Afghan War of 1879-80.

THE Carnot charity fund of close on 15,000*l*., raised by a public subscription under the auspices of "Les Femmes de France," was the other day handed, a Paris correspondent says, to Madame Carnot. She had some time ago decided that it was to be invested in the funds and the interest spent in relieving poor widows with young children. Madame Carnot has conveyed the fund in trust to the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences of the Institute of France. She has added to it a further sum of 300*l*., also remitted to her. This sum is to be spent within the next twelve months, while the interests on the larger sum are accruing.

A PARIS correspondent writes : The Artistic Decorations Commitiee at the Hotel de Ville spent the greater part of one day in looking at works ordered but not previously accepted. It received among others Benjamin Constant's painting for the ball-room ceiling, "The City of Paris receiving the Nations of the World ;" M. Binet's painting for the salon of the Cariatides, and M. Dubuffe's for the turrets galleries. A number of decorations for panels above doors, corners of ceilings, embrasures, and niches, were also accepted. M. Denys Peuch, the sculptor, presented an allegorical bas-relief for the salon of the siege of Paris. M. Peuch is a young sculptor of great talent. The copyright of his exquisitely beautiful bas-relief in the Champs-Elysees Salon has been bought by M. Barbedienne. It represents the Vision of St. Anthony of Padua, who dreamt that as he was praying in the cloister of the monastery the Virgin, seated on a cloud, was wafted to him, and confided to him the infant Jesus.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna Bhatawadekar presiding. There were also present—Mr. R. H. Vincent, Mr. Fitzgibbon, Captain Walshe, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, Abdulla M. Dharamsey, K. M. Shroff, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Harkisondass Narotumdass, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

THE SEWERAGE OF MAZAGON.

The Committee considered resolution of the Corporation, dated 11th instant, with reference to the sewerage of Mazagon :—"That the acting Commissioner's letter, dated 11th June, 1895, and the estimates accompanying it be forwarded to the Standing Committee for report."

It was resolved to refer the matter for report to a sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Fitzgibbon, Mr. K. M. Shroff, and Dr. A. G. Vegas.

THE SEWERAGE OF MALABAR AND CUMBALLA HILLS.

The Committee next considered letter to the Secretary, dated 15th instant, from the acting Commissioner, forwarding proposals of the special drainage engineer for the sewerage of that portion of the Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill sewerage district, which could be sewered on the simple gravitation system, with plans and sections illustrating the same. Adding that the expenditure requisite to carry out the proposals amounted to Rs. 1,57,026, which had been provided for in the current year's budget.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram proposed that in this case also the question be referred to the same committee as appointed to consider the question of the sewerage at Mazagon.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji opposed the motion on the ground that the Corporation had undertaken the sewerage of Colaba and Mazagon districts, which had not yet been completed, and it was no use burdening the special drainage engineer with more work than he could attend to. Several works were undertaken by the Corporation with the result that many of them were still incomplete. Many works had not even been taken in hand. Under the circumstances Dr. Cowasji proposed an amendment to the effect that the question of sewerage at Malabar Hill be postponed until the other sewerage works were completed.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal and Mr. K. M. Shroff agreed with the remarks of Dr. Cowasji, and supported the amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner said that urgent drainage matters ought to be pushed on, and if there was more work thrown on the special engineer an assistant might be given to him.

Mr. Dharamsey thought that since plans and estimates had been prepared, there would be nothing lost by a reference of the matter to the sub-committee.

The amendment was then put to the vote but lost, the original motion being carried by a majority.

THE FILTERS AT THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

The Committee also considered letter of the Secretary, dated 15th instant, from the acting Commissioner, on the subject of the condition of the filters at the Malabar Hill Reservoir. Requesting sanction to the grant of Rs. 6,678 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of renewing the sand and washing the materials of filter No. 1 for the present. They also considered letter dated 15th instant, from the acting Commissioner, reporting that he had authorized the Executive Engineer to purchase 200 brass of special screened sand and 75 brass of best shingle from Messrs. Sullemanji Mulla Abdulally & Co., at the rate of Rs. 16 per brass for the former and Rs. 9-8-0 per brass for the latter, delivered at filter No. 1 at the Malabar Hill Reservoir. Explaining the cause of the high rate, and requesting sanction to the dispensing with the invitation for tenders as required by Section 72 (3) of the Municipal Act.

Dr. Viegas observed that he had frequently brought on to the notice of the Corporation that the impurities in the water in the Malabar Hill Reservoir came from the reservoir itself, and was not due to any outside agency, but unfortunately all the time his complaints were a cry in the wilderness. The baskets-ful of mud and rank organic matter placed the other day by the Commissioner before the Committee conclusively proved that there was something wrong with the filter basins, and that by making use of those filter-beds they were adding more impurities to their impure water. The Commissioner in his letter stated that the filter-beds had not been renewed for the last seventeen years, and if that was the case, how was it that the state of affairs was not brought to their notice earlier. They found that no sooner had Mr. Tomlinson, their Water Engineer left, than the serious state of affairs in connection with the reservoir was disclosed, and it was, therefore, the duty, both of the Committee and the Corporation, to make a searching enquiry into the matter, and remedy the long-complained-of defect in the reservoir. It had been repeatedly stated, both at the Committee and the Corporation, that filter-beds were not all that they should be, and that there was some radical defect in the reservoir, but those statements were categorically denied by the officials concerned. He did not know if the Water Engineer had ever examined the filter-beds. He distinctly remembered Mr. Tomlinson saying on one occasion, when he was asked the question, that the filter-beds were in good condition.

Mr. Vincent : Did he really say so.

Dr. Viegas emphatically assured them that Mr. Tomlinson said this distinctly, and that if his memory served him right, it was said in the presence of the Acting Commissioner, who had, however, then not taken actual charge of the office, but was present at the meeting when he, Dr. Viegas, put the question to Mr. Tomlinson.

Mr. Dharamsey said that he had taken a great interest in the question, and took some pains to study it thoroughly. He had frequently visited the reservoir with Mr. Tomlinson, and he was informed, as well he had personally noticed it that the water, which was passed into No. 1 filter was comparatively very pure, and was free from vegetable matter, and that the sand in the other filter-bed had been reduced to mud, simply because the water was made to pass through it with great force—at the rate of twelve hundred gallons per square feet. The water, when passed with such force made holes in the sand ; it emerged from the reservoir in an impure condition without being subjected to the process of filtration. He recently visited a similar reservoir in London, and there he was informed that the sand, which was used for filtration purposes, had been in use for the last forty-five years without being any the worse for it. If water was not forced into the filter-beds with such a great force as was done in the Malabar Hill Reservoir, the sand would not be reduced to mud, and would answer for years. The only proper thing to do was to increase the filtering accommodation, and not to resort for want of such accommodation to measures, which served to defeat the object with which the filter-beds were constructed. There were some people, who considered themselves experts, and obstructed officials at every turn unnecessarily with the result that the defects which were sought to be remedied were very often increased and itensified, rather than remedied.

Mr. Shroff was, at this stage, going to make some observation, when

Mr. Dharamsey said that he had not yet finished and was in possession of the house. He also remarked that in the meeting of the Sub-Committee also, the question had been obstructed by such interruption. He had studied the question for days, and had arrived at this view after a long study of the question.

Mr. Shroff : I have spent nights over it, if you have spent days. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dharamsey : With the result that you know nothing about it. (Renewed laughter.) Mr. Dharamsey concluded by remarking that he hoped that when they sanctioned the renewal of the sand, the hands of the Executive would be strengthened by their not being compelled to pass the water through the filter-beds at an extraordinary rate, but to pass it in the manner it was done at Bhandarwada reservoir, the water of which was comparatively so pure and so wholesome.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal observed that the first question for consideration was how was it that the matter was not brought to their notice earlier, and the second what was the remedy that ought to be adopted under the circumstances. He asked was it not the duty of the Water Engineer to bring to the notice of the Committee the fact that the passing of the water, in the manner described by Mr. Dharamsey would result in the deterioration of the sand and defeat the object with which the filter-beds were constructed. Why was such a state of things allowed to drift on for seventeen years ? He then said that the rates for the sand were monstrous, and that the contract should have been given by tenders. He failed to see why tenders were not invited in this case.

Captain Walshe did not think that the rates were high.

Mr. Fitzgibbon also thought the rates were not high, especially as it was difficult to get sand in the monsoon.

Mr. Javerilal : But why were not tenders invited ?

The acting Commissioner stated that it was an urgent work and there was no time for inviting tenders.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that in all similar cases it was most desirable to invite tenders for the purchase of materials, which the Municipality required for their use.

Mr. Vincent said that the late Commissioner, who was communicated with on the subject by the Water Engineer frequently stated both at the board of the Committee and the Corporation that the present filter-beds were not sufficient for the purpose for which they were required, and if anybody was responsible for the present state of affairs it was the Committee and the Corporation on account of their failing to provide with filter-beds.

Dr. Cowasji said that Mr. Vincent had always been a great admirer of Mr. Tomlinson. (Laughter.) Their Executive Engineer, Mr. Murzban, in his report distinctly stated that if the sand was renewed from time to time, the water, even if passed at the rate mentioned by Mr. Dharamsey, would have been comparatively purer. The renewal of the sand was neglected, and hence the difficulty. If the executive officers had applied to the Corporation for money for the renewal of the sand, they would have readily and peremptorily complied with the same.

Dr. Viegas said that Mr. Tomlinson, in reply to a question put to him, distinctly stated that no renewal of sand would improve the quality of water.

The Chairman said he had studied the question with some pains, and took a deal of interest in it, having also served on sub-committees with Mr. Dharamsey, and to a certain extent he was inclined to agree with Mr. Dharamsey. But at the same time he wished to say that he distinctly remembered Dr. Vieges putting the question to Mr. Tomlinson, who had given a reply just as stated by Dr. Viegas. If the question of the renewal of sand had been brought before the Committee or the Corporation, they would have readily sanctioned the amount required for the purpose.

The resolutions being put to the vote was carried, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal being the only dissentient.

ADVANCES TO A CONTRACTOR FOR MATERIALS SUPPLIED.

The Committee next proceeded to consider a letter from the Acting Commissioner, requesting sanction to the payment of advances not exceeding Rs. 50 per cent. of the value of the materials brought on the work from time to time, being allowed to Messrs. Littlewood and Pallonjee in connection with their contract for covering the storage basin at the Bhandarwada Reservoir and constructing filters over it.

Mr. Dharamsey moved that sanction be given to the payment of the amount recommended by the Commissioner to the contractor for materials already purchased.

Dr. Viegas said that if the recommendations of the executive officers were all to be sanctioned, where was the necessity of the Standing Committee and the Corporation. If the executive officers were to take the whole charge of the Municipality, the Committee and the Corporation should be extinguished. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dharamsey : Well, why ? Let the executive then be driven out, and let the Committee and the Corporation do their work.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Mr. Javerilal were opposed to the motion on principle, but after some discussion the sanction was given.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

G. I. P. RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In response to the call for criticism in the concluding portion of "The Travelling Public's" letter, in your issue of the 13th July, I beg to raise my voice against the proposed alteration in the evening down trains on the ground that the proposed arrangement will, in my opinion, more or less, inconvenience the Thana passengers on week days, and the local passengers from all the stations to Thana, on Sundays. The halting of the fast train at Kurla will give the Thana passengers a cause for complaint, because their much-cherished fast train will lose its goodness and value at a time when they expect the company to give them a still faster train running direct from Bombay to Thana, just as the B. B. & C. I. Railway have given one, for their Bandora passengers. The present fast train is so very crowded up to Dadar, that it will barely admit more passengers for Kurla. Passengers to Bhandup and Ghat Cooper instead of reaching those stations at 18-55 and 18-45 on Sundays as at present will reach those two stations at 19-7 and 18-59 respectively by the proposed arrangement, *i. e.*, a quarter of an hour later on. Thana passengers on missing the down 17-0 Jubbulpore passenger on Sundays shall have, by the proposed arrangement, to wait till 18-20 instead of travelling by the 18-0 train as at present. Though the proposed arrangement is thus not quite free from inconveniencing many passengers, its originator says it will meet the requirements of every one concerned and also that the advantages (what a nice word !) are so numerous to mention that he only requests the reader to put a glance over his statement to convenience him. Instead of the four local trains now running from 17-50 to 19-5, the proposed arrangement will give us five trains during the same period, yet it will, as is stated in the letter, not cause the company any extra inconvenience. It is, of course, beyond my province to judge whether the running of an extra Kurla train, and giving the Kalyan passengers one more train in the evening, as before, will cause extra inconvenience to the Company, or not. As for the indefinite suggestions hinted at in the beginning of "The Travelling Public's" letter, I am aware of no definite or indefinite suggestions having ever emanated from a single Thana passenger regarding evening trains, though I acknowledge that the running of the down 18-30 local train as a fast train as it used to run some time ago, and the running further of the 19-5 Kurla train to Thana, will be considered a great boon by the Thana passengers. "The Travelling Public" has already forwarded his proposed scheme to the General Traffic Manager, and the Agent, so far back in October, 1893, and his scheme, as he says, having seen the W. P. B., he has written to you invoking your assistance on the subject in the hope that should his proposal invite no criticism from the public, the company will be induced to carry it out, taking it for granted that it is approved by all. I certainly admire my friend's perseverance, and with due deference to him therefore, call upon him to state frankly whether he will be satisfied by the present arrangement of evening down local trains if the 18-30 train is run so as to reach Thana in 55 minutes and the present Kurla train at 19-5 is run further to Thana ; and if so, I hope he will be good enough to forward to the General Traffic Manager a revised statement, and say that the local passengers will, without the least doubt, be pleased with the arrangement. I also advise him to suggest the starting of a local train between the two mails, as before, as the local passengers have no train from 20-0 to 22-45, and as the latter is a very slow train the Thana passengers are compelled to reach home at or even after midnight. The Bombay Railway Passengers' Association have already, I hear, written to the railway authorities about the want of this last-mentioned local train, and a letter from the "Travelling Public" to the same effect will assist that Association. Before concluding this letter I advise my friend to be more cautious in his suggestions, so that I may not have to say.

SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS.

Thana, July 17.

A LEGAL DIFFICULTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read with much interest, in your issue of today, the report of the decision of Mr. Justice Starling regarding the applicability of Section 523 of the Civil Procedure Code to agreements to refer future disputes to arbitration. Any number of people are daily entering into such agreements, and the matter is therefore of very general importance. Consequently I should like to see a difficulty, which crops up if Mr. Justice Starling's decision is accepted as right, cleared up by any of your readers learned in the law. If Section 523 of the Civil Procedure Code is applicable to all disputes, existing or to arise, what possible agreements to refer controversies to arbitration are there, which cannot be specifically enforced by the Courts as provided by Section 21 of the Specific Relief Act ? It would seem that these two enactments are in direct contradiction with each other on this point—Yours, &c.,

K.

DESTRUCTION OF MOTHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am obliged to your prompt and courteous correspondent "Ek-dum Elas" for his suggestion re "napthaline." Unfortunately the boxes and drawers in which the ravaged clothes were stowed was so littered with "napthaline" as to make it a difficult feat to stand near them when opened. So "napthaline" has failed me. I have heard that clothing wrapped carefully in clean white cotton sheets, is not molested, and am trying the experiment now ; but—well, I'll wait and see.—Yours, &c.,

EK-DUM.

IT has now been found possible to ascertain approximately the amount of damage caused by the recent fires in South Western Russia. At Brest-Litovsk the loss is roundly assessed at ten millions of roubles. At Rushany, where one hundred and eighty wooden houses were burned, the damage is estimated at half a million roubles. At Kobryn, where four hundred houses were destroyed by fire, the loss is calculated at a million and a half of roubles. The Jews who were burnt out at Brest-Litovsk appear to have turned their backs upon the place and its evil memories. No fewer than five hundred and twenty of them have arrived at Odessa alone, and have been started there and in other centres of the Governments of Kherson and Bessabia in different occupations by the Jewish Benevolent Society.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LATEST RETURNS.

THE following is a complete list of the election results up to last evening :—

Constituency.	Elected.	Party	1892.	1886.	1885.
Aberdeen, S	*Rt Hon J Bryce	L	L	L	L
Antrim (Mid)	*Dr Barton	C	C	C	C
" S	*Mr Macartney	C	C	C	C
Ashton-under-Lyne	Mr Whiteley	C	C	C	C
Aberdeen, N	*Dr Hunter	L	L	L	L
Armagh, N	*Col Saunderson	C	C	C	C
Aston Manor	*Capt G Hutchinson	C	C	C	C
Bath	*Col Murray	C	C	U	C
	*Mr Wodehouse	U	U	C	L
Battersea	*Mr J Burns	L	L	L	L
Blackburn	*Mr W H Hornby	C	C	C	C
	*Coddington	C	C	C	L
Boston	Mr Garfitt	U	L	C	L
Bradford, W	Mr Flower	C	L	L	L
" C	Mr Wanklyn	U	L	L	L
" E	Mr H B Reed	C	L	C	L
Bristol N	Mr R L Fry	U	L	U	L
" S	*Sir E S Hill	C	C	C	L
" E	*Sir W H Wills	L	L	L	L
Brixton	*Lord Carmarthen	C	C	C	C
Bury	Mr Kenyon	U	U	U	L
Barrow	*Mr C W Cayzer	C	C	U	L
Belfast, S	Mr W Johnston	U	C	C	C
" N	*Sir E Harland	C	C	C	C
" E	*Mr G W Wolff	C	C	C	L
" W	*Mr Arnold Foster	U	U	L	L
Blackpool	*Sir M W Ridley	C	C	C	C
Birmingham, E	*Mr Stone	C	C	C	C
" C	*Mr Parkes	U	U	U	L
" Edgbstn	*Mr G Dixon	U	U	U	L
Bury St Edmunds	*Viscount Chelsea	C	C	C	C
Buteshire	*Mr G Murray	C	C	C	C
Battersea	*Mr J Burns	L	L	L	L
Bristol, W	*Sir M Hicks Beach	C	C	C	C
Bolton	*Hon H S Cross	C	C	C	C
	Mr E Harwood	L	C	C	C
Bethnal Green, N E	Mr Bhownagree	C	L	L	L
Bootle	*Col Sandys	C	C	C	C
Bucks (Wycombe)	*Lord Curzon	C	C	C	C
Bedford	Mr G Pymm	C	L	L	L
Bethdal Green, S W	Mr Bhownugree	C	L	L	L
	*Mr Pickersgill	L	L	L	L
Birkenhead	*Mr E Lees	C	C	C	C
Birmingham. W	*Rt Hon J Chamberlain	U	U	U	U
" N	*Mr W Kewick	U	U	U	U
" S	*Mr J P Williams	U	U	U	U
" (Bordesley)	*Mr J Collings	U	U	U	L
Brighton	Mr Bruce-Wentworth	C	C	C	C
	*Mr G W E Loden	C	C	C	C
Cheshire (Knutsford)	*Hon A Egerton	C	C	C	C
Croydon	*Mr T C Ritchie	C	C	C	C
Canterbury	*Mr H Heaton	C	C	C	C
Chester	*Mr R A Yerburgh	C	C	L	L
Clitheroe	*Sir U Kay Shuttleworth	L	L	L	L
Cambridge Univ	*Sir J Gorst	C	C	C	C
	*Prof Jebb	C	C	C	C
Cheshire (Wirral)	*Col Cotton Joddrell	C	C	C	C
" (Macclesfield)	Mr W B Davenport	C	C	C	L
Chatham	Ald Davis	C	C	C	C
Cambridge	*Mr Fitzgerald	C	C	C	C
Cheltenham	Col Russell	C	C	C	C
Clapham	*Mr P N Thornton	C	C	C	C
Carnarvonshire, (Eifion)	Mr B Roberts	L	L	L	L
Carlisle	*Mr W C Gully Q C	L	L	L	L
Chelsea	*Mr C A Whitmon	C	C	C	C
Christchurch	*Mr A H Smith	C	C	C	C
Colchester	*Sir W Pearson	L	C	C	C
Coventry	Mr C J Neurray	C	L	C	C
Cork (Mid)	*Dr Tanner	AP	AP	L	L
Cork, E	*Mr Donelan	AP	AP	L	L
" S	*Dr Commins	AP	AP	N	N
Deptford	*Mr C J Darling	C	C	C	C
Durham (City)	*Mr M Fowler	L	L	C	C
Darlington	Mr A Pease	U	L	L	L
Derby	Mr Bemrose	U	L	C	C
	Mr Drage	U	L	L	L
Dover	*Mr G Wyndham	C	C	C	C
Dublin (St Stphn's Grn)	*Dr Kenny	P	P	N	N
" St Patrick's	*Mr W Field	P	P	N	N
" Harbour	*Mr T Harrington	P	P	N	N
Dublin (Univ)	*Hon D Plunkett	C	C	C	C
	*Mr E H Carson	C	U	C	C
Devon (Honiton)	*Sir J H Kennaway	C	C	C	C
Donegal, N	Mr Curran	AP	P	N	N
Dorset, E	*Hon H N Sturt	C	C	C	C
Down, E	*Mr J A Rentoul	C	C	C	C
Devonport	*Mr H E Kearley	L	L	C	C
	*Mr E J Morton	L	L	C	C
Dudley	*Mr B Robinson	C	C	C	C
Dorset, S	*Mr W E Brymer	C	C	C	C
Dorset, (Bridport)	Col Williams	C	C	C	C
Down, W	*Lord A Hill	C	C	C	C
Dundee	*Mr E Robertson	L	L	L	L
	Sir J Leng	L	L	L	L
Edinburgh and St Andrew's Universities	*Sir C Pearson	C	C	C	C
Essex (Epping)	*Col Lockwood	C	C	C	C
Edinburgh, C	*Mr McEwan	L	L	L	L
" W	*Mr L McIver	U	U	U	L
Ealing	*Lord G Hamilton	C	C	C	C
Essex (Chelmsford)	*Mr T Usbourne	C	C	C	C
Exeter	*Sir S Northcote	C	C	C	C
Falmouth (Penryn)	Mr F J Horniman	L	C	C	C
Finsbury, E	Mr H C Richards	C	L	L	L
" C	Mr H Mainvaring	C	L	C	L
Fulham	*Mr W H Fisher	C	C	C	C
Gateshead	*Mr W Allan	L	L	L	L
Grantham	*Mr H Lopes	C	C	C	L
Gravesend	*Mr J D Palmer	C	C	C	C
Guildford	*Hon W Brodrick	C	C	C	C
Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities	*Mr J A Campbell	C	C	C	C
Grimsby	Mr Doughty	L	L	U	L
Gloucester	Mr C J Monk	U	L	L	L
Great Yarmouth	Sir J Colouth	C	L	C	C
Greenock	Sir T Sutherland	U	U	U	L
Greenwich	Lord H Cecil	C	C	C	C
Hampstead	*Mr Hoare	C	C	C	C
Harrow	*Mr W Ambrose	C	C	C	C
Hertfordshire (St Albans)	*Mr V Gibbs	C	C	C	C
" (Hitchin)	*Mr G B Hudson	C	C	C	C
Holborn	*Sir C Hall	C	C	C	C
Hampshire (Petersfield)	*Mr W Wickham	C	C	U	L
Halifax	Mr Arnold	U	L	L	L
Hartlepools	Ald T Richardson	U	L	U	L
Hastings	Mr Shadwell	U	C	C	L
Hereford	*Mr R Cooke	C	C	C	L
Huddersfield	Mr Woodhouse	L	C	L	L
Hampshire (Andover)	*Mr W Beach	C	C	C	C
" (Fareham)	*Sir F Fitzwygram	C	C	C	C
" (New Forest)	*Hon J S Montagu	C	C	C	C
Hertfordshire (Watford)	*Mr T F Halsey	C	C	C	C
Hampshire (Basingtoke)	*Mr A Jeffreys	C	C	C	C
Hackney, N	Bousfield	C	C	C	C
" C	*Sir A Scoble	C	C	C	C
" S	Mr T Robertson	U	L	L	L
Hammersmith	*Gen Goldsworthy	C	C	C	C
Hanley	*Mr Woodall	L	L	L	L
Hoxton	*Prof Stuart	L	L	L	L
Haggerston	Mr J Lowles	U	L	L	L
Islington, S	*Sir A Rollit	C	C	C	C
Islington W	*Mr T Lough	L	L	U	L
" N	Mr Barthey	C	C	C	C
Ipswich	*Sir C Dalrymple	C	C	C	C
	Mr Goddard	L	C	C	C
Kensington, S	*Sir A Borthwick	C	C	C	C
Kent (Medway)	*Col Warde	C	C	C	C
Kent (St Augutine's)	*Rt Hon Akers Douglas	C	C	C	C
Kennington	Mr F Cook	U	L	C	C
Kent (Sevenoaks)	*Mr H W Foster	C	C	C	C
" (Isle of Thanet)	*Rt Hon J Lowther	C	C	C	C
" (Ashford)	*Mr L Hardy	C	C	C	C
Kerry, W	*Sir T Esmonde	AP	AP	N	N
King's Lynn	*Mr T G Bowles	C	C	C	C
Kerry, E	*Mr M Davitt	P	P	N	N
King's County (Birr)	*Mr B C Molloy	AP	AP	N	N
Kidderminster	*Mr A F Godson	C	C	C	L
Lambeth	Mr H M Stanley	U	L	C	C
Lancashire (Stretford)	*Mr Maclure	C	C	L	L
" (Chorley)	Lord Balcarres	C	C	C	C
Lewisham	*Mr J Penn	C	C	C	C
Limerick City	Mr J Daly	P	AP	N	N
Lincoln	Mr C H Seely	U	L	C	C
Liverpool, Abercromby	*Mr W F Lawrence	C	C	C	C
" Everton	*Mr J A Willox	C	C	C	C
" Walton	*Mr Stock	C	C	C	C
London City	*Sir G Hanson	C	C	C	C
	*Mr Gibbs	C	C	C	C
London University	*Sir J Lubbock	U	U	C	L
Leicester	*Mr H Broadhurst	L	L	L	L
	*Mr W Hazell	L	L	U	L
Leitrim (South)	*Mr J Tully	AP	AP	N	N
Leominster	*Mr J Rankin	C	C	L	

Constituency.	Elected.	Party	1892.	1886.	1885.
Limerick, E ..	*Mr J Finneane	AP	AP	N	N
Longford, N ...	*Mr J M'Carthy	AP	AP	N	N
Manchester, N. W.	*Sir W H Houldsworth	C	C	C	C
" E	*Rt Hon A J Balfour	C	C	C	C
" N E	*Sir J Fergusson..	C	C	C	C
" N	*Mr C E Schwann	L	L	L	L
" S W	Mr .. Galloway	U	L	L	L
" S ...	Lord Lorne ...	U	L	L	L
Middlesex (Hornsey)	*Mr H C Stephens	C	C	C	C
" (Brentford)	*Mr J Bigwood	C	C	C	C
Maidstone..	*Mr Hunt	C	C	C	C
Middlesex (Uxbridge)	*Sir F Dixon-Hartland	C	C	C	C
Marylebone, E	*Mr E Boulnois	C	C	C	C
" W	Sir H Farquhar	C	C	C	C
Newark	Hon H Finch Hatton	C	C	C	C
Norwood	*Mr C E Tritton	C	C	C	C
Northampton, N...	Mr Monckton	C	C	C	C
Newington, W	*Capt C Norton ..	L	L	C	C
Nottingham (Bassetlaw)	Mr Yoxhall	L	C	C	C
Newcastle-under-Lyme	*Mr W Allen ..	L	L	U	U
Northampton	*Mr H Labouchere / Mr Drucker	L / U	L / L	L / L	L / L
Norwich	*Mr S Hoare / Sir H Bullard	C / U	C / L	C / L	C / L
Nottingham, S	Lord H Bentinck	C	C	C	C
" E	Mr E Bond	U	U	L	L
Oxford University	*Sir J Mowbray / *Mr J Talbot	C / C	C / C	C / C	C / C
Oldham	Mr Aschroft / Mr Oswald	U / U	L / L	L / C	L / C
Paddington, S ...	*Mr Fardell...	C	C	C	C
Perth	Mr R Wallace	L	C	L	L
Paddington N	*Mr J Aird	C	C	C	C
Pontefract..	Mr T W Nussey	L	C	C	C
Preston	*Hon T Hanbury / *Mr Tomlinson	C / C	C / C	C / C	C / C
Peterborough	Mr R Purvis	U	L	C	C
Plymouth	*Sir E. Clarke / Mr C Harrison	C / L	C / C	C / C	C / C
Portsmouth	*Mr J Baker / *Mr W O Clough	L / L	L / L	U / C	U / C
Rochester..	*Lord Cranbourne..	C	C	C	C
Reading	Mr C T Murdoch	U	L	C	C
Rochdale	Mr C M Royds	C	L	L	L
Rutlandshire	*Mr G H Finch	C	C	C	C
St George's Hanover Sq	*Mr Goschen	U	U	C	C
Sheffield, C	*Mr Howard Vincent	C	C	C	C
" (Ecclesall)	*Sir E Ashmead Bartlett	C	C	C	C
" (Hallam)	*Mr Stuart Wortley	C	C	C	L
" (Brightside)	*Mr. Mundella	L	L	L	L
" (Attercliffe)	*Mr Langley	L	L	L	L
Strand	*Mr W D Smith	C	C	C	C
Salford, S	*Sir H Howarth	C	C	C	C
" N	Mr Platt Higgins	U	L	C	C
Shropshire (Ludlow)	*Mr R J More	U	U	U	L
" (Newport)	*Col Slaney	C	C	C	C
Somerset (Wellington)	*Sir A A Hood	C	C	C	C
St Ives	*Mr T B Bolitho	U	U	U	L
Stockport	*Mr G Whiteley / Mr B V Melville	C / U	L / L	C / C	C / L
Stalybridge	*Mr Sidebottom	C	C	C	C
Shropshire (Wellington)	*Mr A Brown	U	U	U	L
Somerset (Bridgewater)	*Mr E J Stanley	C	C	C	C
Staffs (Handsworth)	*Sir H Meysey Thompson	U	U	U	L
Sudbury	*Mr Quilter..	U	U	U	L
Surrey (Wimbledon)	*Mr H C O Bonsor	C	C	C	C
Staffs (Kingswinford)	*Rt Hon A S Hill..	L	C	C	C
Staffs (West)..	*Mr A Hamar Bass	U	U	U	L
Sunderland	Mr Doxford / *Sir E T Gourly	U / L	L / L	L / L	L / L
Surrey (Reigate)	Hon H Cubitt	C	C	C	C
" (Chertsey)	*Mr C H Combe	C	C	C	C
Sussex (Chichester)	*Lord E Talbot..	C	C	C	C
Scarborough	Mr Rickett	L	C	L	C
Stafford	*Mr C Shaw	L	L	C	L
Stockton	Mr Sanwels	L	C	L	L
Stoke-on-Trent	Mr Coghill	L	L	L	L
St Helens (Lancs)	*Mr H S Karr	C	C	C	C
St Pancras, S	*Sir J Goldsmid	U	U	C	C
" W	*Mr H R Graham	C	C	L	L
" N	Mr Moon	C	L	C	L
" E	*Mr B G Webster	C	C	C	C
Southampton	*Mr T Chamberlayne / Sir J Simeon	C / U	C / L	C / C	C / C
Tewkesbury	*Sir J E Dorrington	C	C	C	C
Tullamore	*Dr Fox	AP	AP	N	N
Tynemouth	*Mr R S Donkin	C	C	C	C
Tamworth	*Mr P A Muntz	C	C	C	C
Tiverton	*Sir W H Walrond	C	C	C	C
Tipperary, E	*Mr T J Condon	AP	AP	N	N
Warwick	*Mr Lyttelton	U	U	U	L
West Bromwich	*Mr J E Spencer	C	C	L	L
West Haughton	*Lord Stanley	C	C	C	C
Westminster	*Mr Burdett Coutts	C	C	C	C
Winchester	*Mr Myers	C	C	C	C
Windsor	*Mr Barry	C	C	C	C
Wigtownshire	*Sir H Maxwell	C	C	C	C
Wolverhampton, S	*Mr C P Villiers	C	U	U	L
Worcestershire (Bewdley)	*Mr A Baldwin	C	C	C	C
Warrington	*Mr R Pierpoint	C	C	C	C
Wigan	*Sir F Powell	C	C	C	C
Worcester	*Hon G Alsopp	C	C	C	C
Worcester, E	*Mr A Chamberlain	U	U	C	C
Waterford, W	*Mr A Webb	AP	AP	L	L
West Ham, N	Mr E Gray	U	L	L	L
" S	Major Banes	C	L	C	C
Woolwich	*Col Hughes	C	C	C	C
Wakefield	Lord Milton	C	C	C	C
Walworth	*Mr J Bailey	U	L	C	C
Whitehaven	Mr Helder	U	L	C	C
Wolverhampton, E	*Sir H Fowler	L	L	L	L
" W	*Sir A Hickman	C	C	L	L
Wednesbury	Mr Green	C	C	L	L
York	*Mr Butcher / *Sir F Lockwood	C / L	C / L	L / L	L / L
Yorks (Howdenshire)	*Col Wilson Todd	C	C	C	C
" (Whitby)	*Mr E W Beckett	C	C	C	C
" (Thirsk)	*Mr J G Lawson	C	C	C	C
" (Rotherham)	*R A D Acland	L	L	L	L
" (Barkston Ash)	*Col Gunter	U	C	C	C

* Member of late Parliament.
† Returned at a by-election in 1895.

PARTY GAINS.

Conservative seats gained	40
Liberal seats gained	10

STRENGTH OF PARTIES TO DATE.

Conservatives / Unionists	231
Liberals	47
Labour	1
Parnellites	4
Anti-Parnellites	15

THE BALANCE OF PARTIES.

	No. of M.P.s	General Election, 1884. C	L	Ind	P	General Election, 1886. C	U	L	P	At Dissolution, 1892. C	U	L	N	P	General Election, 1892. C	U	L	N	P	July 1895. C	U	L	N	P
ENGLAND (465). Metropolitan Boroughs, Provincial Boroughs, Counties, University	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WALES (30). Boroughs, Counties	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCOTLAND (72). Burghs, Counties, Universities	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IRELAND (103). Boroughs, Counties, Universities	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		249	331	4	86	316	77	192	85	304	65	215	56	30	268	46	275	72	9	339	51	269	71	10

THE ALLEGED MURDER OF AN EAST INDIAN.

Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent MacDermott charged Francis Xavier Fonseca, a bailiff in the Small Causes Court, with wilfully and maliciously causing the death of Anacleto Duarte, on the 17th May last.

Superintendent Brewin, who appeared with Mr. MacDermott in the case, asked for a week's adjournment, to enable the police to instruct the Public Prosecutor.

Mr. Hemming, who appeared for the prisoner, asked that the case should not be adjourned until the prosecution tendered some evidence to justify the charge. The Sun Life Assurance Company alleged that the deceased had assigned the claim on his policy to some other person, and that he was induced to take to liquor. The police had come to the assistance of that company, and everything was done behind the back of the prisoner. Now he was arrested on a graver charge, and the police wished that the matter should be adjourned as they intend to instruct the Public Prosecutor. This application was made with a view that Mr. Brewin might achieve his object of securing evidence. Mr. Hemming thought he was justified in making an application to release the prisoner on bail as no evidence was recorded against him. The court, which, of course, desired justice to the prisoner would not approve of the way in which the police had treated him. On Tuesday evening the accused was taken to Mr. Brewin's bungalow by Mr. MacDermott, and Constable Sorabji. There he was put several questions, and Mr. Brewin persuaded him to tell the truth, and admit all that he had done in the case. It was a kind of pressure upon the prisoner, and was not the proper course of making enquiries. The police must produce all the evidence they had in their possession, and until there was a "prima facie" case the police were not justified, in keeping anybody in their custody or lock up in the chowkey. The Sun Life Assurance Company, which is principally concerned in the matter, did not dare to come forward. The only circumstances that the police alleged went against the prisoner was the fact that by an assignment the policy of Rs. 10,000 was transferred to the prisoner's name, and the amount of policy was considerably large, comparing to the pecuniary circumstances and position of the life of the deceased.

His Worship replied that he could not entertain the application for bail, which should be made to the High Court.

Mr. Hemming: Would the prisoner be sent to the High Court?

His Worship had no objection to that.

Mr. Brewin informed the court that the coroner's inquest on the deceased was to be held that afternoon, and he would require the prisoner's attendance there at 2 o'clock.

His Worship, therefore, suggested that Mr. Hemming should apply to the High Court before 2 o'clock.

Mr. Brewin here informed the court that prisoner had made certain written statements to leave the Insurance Company under the impression that the deceased died of fever, and that the charge of making a false statement was hanging on him.

Mr. Hemming replied that the statement was not made on oath. He only said he believed he died of fever. The police have got in their possession several important documents, belonging to the accused, and they were not produced before the court.

Mr. Brewin raised a point of procedure, and remarked that if an application for bail was to be made in such cases the Public Prosecutor must be given forty-eight hours' notice thereof.

Mr. Hemming said that the Public Prosecutor not being present, he gave the notice to Mr. Brewin that he would apply to the High Court.

At half-past two o'clock Mr. Hemming again appeared before his Worship, and said that he could not make the application to the High Court that day, but his Worship might adjourn the case until next morning to enable him to make the application, and then mention the result of it to his Worship. In the meantime the police might be ordered to bring up the prisoner before the court the next morning.

Mr. Little suggested that to avoid his being put to the trouble of coming to court often, the case might be adjourned for a fortnight. Mr. Hemming might in the meantime apply to the High Court.

Mr. Hemming submitted that until some evidence was recorded the court could not postpone the case.

He cited rulings of the Calcutta High Court on the question. He, however, said that if the case was to be postponed, the postponement should not be longer than a week.

Mr. Little cited the Bacchu's case, in which the memon and his wife were charged with administering poison to five persons. In that case an application for bail was made to the High Court, but was rejected. The case was postponed by Mr. Richardson, then magistrate, to enable the police to make enquiries. The police had a very difficult task to perform then, and the case was postponed on nearly ten occasions. The police had at last come out successful and the man was ordered to be hanged. The present case was very similar to that, and the police have very responsible duties to perform. The coroner's inquiry had not been concluded, and it would take some more time to be finished.

His Worship would not grant a longer postponement than a week, during which period Mr. Hemming might apply to the High Court for bail.

The case was accordingly postponed until Thursday, the 25th instant.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, resumed the adjourned inquiry, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, regarding the death of Anacleta Duarte, an East Indian, aged thirty-nine years, who suddenly died on the morning of the 17th May last, under very suspicious circumstances, at his residence, at Girgaum Back Road, and whose body was exhumed from the Sewree Cemetery, on the 7th instant. Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the inquiry, while Mr. Hemming, of Messrs. Turner and Hemming, appeared for the accused Fonseca, who was brought before the coroner by Superintendents Brewin and McDermott. The following further evidence was recorded:—

Annie Clara Duarte, widow of the deceased, examined by Mr. Little, said: I live at Girgaum, in Duarte's oart. This oart is between Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy's house and the Kennedy Bridge. My husband died on the 17th May last, at about 10 or 11 a.m. He awoke that morning at 6 o'clock. He was then well. He first took tea and then chopped some fire-wood for household use. It was his custom to chop fire-wood. After that he played with the children. At about 8 a.m, this man (pointing to F. X. Fonseca) came to the house. He sat there, and went away. I do not know how long he sat. Fonseca came a second time to the house. My husband was then seated on a swing. I don't know how long it was after he first came. Fonseca left, and my husband left after him. My husband returned at about 9 or 9-30 a.m. He was alone. He began to play with the children, and then sat on the swing, and he complained of bitterness in the mouth. He then told me that Fonseca had given him a pill and some rum. A short time after that I asked him to come to breakfast. As he was breaking a chupatty his hands fell on the table, and seemed to have no strength in them. Immediately his body began to convulse. I asked him to lie down on the cot, but he shook his head negatively. I and my ayah then lifted him on to the cot, and there he had convulsions and spasms, and while under these convulsions and spasms he died. When I saw that he had no strength in his hands, I called my ayah. He was quite well, and had nothing the matter with him before the morning of the 17th of May last. A doctor had treated him six months before this. The doctor was Dr. Ferreira. Dr. Ferreria was his doctor, and he would not take any medicine from any other doctor. I used at that time to take the deceased to Dr. Ferreira, and I used myself to bring the medicine from Dr. Ferreira. Since that time and up to the deceased's death no doctor came to see him, and he took no medicine. I do not know Dr. Hyams. I had known Fonseca for about eight months before my husband died. He used to come to our house, and when I asked him why he was coming he said he was a friend of my husband. I do not know whether he and my husband used to leave the house together. Fonseca used to go, and my husband used to follow him immediately. My husband was buried the day after he died. He was buried at the Sewree Cemetery.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hemming, the witness said I asked my husband why Fonseca was coming to the house, and he replied that he was his great friend. He did not mention anything else about Fonseca's visits. I never asked him anything else. My husband had a younger brother Diago Felix Duarte. Diago on the morning of the 17th May last left the house at 6 o'clock. He returned about 10-30 a.m. I was confused on account of my husband's death. My husband's father was also in the house. He is about seventy years of age, and is not in his senses. He was sitting on one side of the table, and my husband was sitting on the other side, where he became ill at breakfast. We generally had our breakfast at about 8 or 8-30 a.m., but the 17th of May being a Friday, we had breakfast late as the fish was not brought till late by the ayah. We breakfasted that morning at about 9 or 9-30 o'clock. I estimate that we had breakfast that morning one and a half hour later than usual. It was my practice to take my breakfast after my husband. My husband's father took his breakfast with my husband. Chuppatis and fish were on the table that morning for breakfast, but my husband ate nothing. My husband's father may have eaten some of the fish and the chuppatis, but I don't know whether my husband did not go to church that morning. I did not go as I had a very small child. There was no one else living in the house besides my husband, his father, his brother, my ayah, and my children. I cannot say exactly how long my husband was ill that morning—it may have been a quarter of an hour or half an hour. I first learnt that my husband had insured his life fifteen days after his death. He was not in the habit of telling me anything about his affairs or his habits, and when I made inquiries he used to get angry with me. About four years ago he was injured by some iron falling on his chest, and since then his head was not in a proper state. During the last few months of my husband's life he was not in the habit of throwing stones, or making a noise in the street. He used to get angry with me in the house, and used to beat me, when I asked him why he went out of the house and got liquor. Sometimes my husband used to drink much, and sometimes a little. My husband used to shout out whenever he took much liquor. My husband never threw stones at neighbours' doors. My father told me that my husband had insured his life. He was told about it at Bandora. I have not been to the office of the Insurance Company, nor any one came to me from that office.

Rosaline Fernandez, a cook and an ayah, in the service of Mr. Duarte said: I have been in their service for about five or six years. At 6 o'clock, in the morning of the day of my master's death, he took tea. He was then well. I went to the bazaar at 7 a.m., and returned at 8 a.m. After my return I cleaned and cooked the fish. I then gave the children their breakfast, and then put the bread on the table for the deceased and his father, and then went to get curried fish. While I was getting it my mistress called out to me saying that my master was ill, and asked me to come quickly. I went to my mistress running, when she was close by her husband. My mistress was close by her husband and both his hands were on his plate as if he had no strength in them. His arms began to convulse, and he had twitchings. He then said "Ayah forgive me, I will not go out again, I will listen to what you tell me." He was always in the habit of saying "Ayah forgive me." He was then picked up from the place, and carried to the cot where deceased had convulsions and became stiff. His wife and I lifted him from his chair, and placed him on the cot. Deceased died immediately afterwards. After he had died, a grain-dealer was sent for to search for his brother. I ran to the grain-dealer, and told him to go for his brother. I don't know the grain-dealer's name, but I know him by sight. My master's brother returned, I think, in about an hour, but I am not certain as I know nothing about the time. My master had been quite well before the day of his death, and had always been so. At times, when deceased took liquor he complained of headache, otherwise he was quite well. No doctor came to our house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hemming, witness said: Fonseca used to come sometimes to the house. I don't know why he came to the house. My mistress and I carried the deceased to the cot immediately after I went to her. He convulsed and died immediately. It must have all occurred in two minutes. I do not know that my master had insured his life, but I have heard people saying now that he had done so. My master was ill two or three years ago, but during the last year or a year and a half of his life he had not been ill. During the day he was always well, but at night when he took liquor he had head-aches. Three years ago deceased was lying ill, but he was not ill again till his last illness in May. Dr. Ferreira attended him, when he was ill three years ago, and Dr. Ferreira was the family doctor.

Re-examined by Mr. [illegible]ttle, the witness said: I returned from Goa a[illegible] a year ago, and do not know when Dr. Ferre[illegible] last attended my master. He never came to the house after my return from Goa, and that my master had been well since my return. I returned here before the monsoon last year.

To the Jury: Fonseca may have come to the house on the morning of the 17th May, but I cannot say.

At this stage the inquiry was further adjourned to Monday next, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., at the Esplanade Police Court.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—Conclusions are being drawn here that the projected Chinese borrowings are having effect on our exchanges, for in no other way is it possible to account for the heavy amounts of Councils that have been taken during the past few weeks. Apparently some financiers are taking time by the forelock, in laying down money in this country as a half way house to China, and this again becomes more clearly perceptible when you view the demand for remittance to China that has existed for the past few weeks, and in turn, the recent higher rupee equivalent of the dollar bears out the view just stated.

Private 30 days' sight document bills on China ports were Rs. 191 per $ 100 a couple of months ago, and the rise has since been gradual with a demand for paper all through, the rate to-day being very nearly Rs. 195, or say roughly 2½ per cent more than it then was. Similarly bank bills on China are equivalently higher. As already said, it is impossible to dissociate the demand for dollar bills from the needs of the Chinese Government, and it raises the question to what extent will China herself, or Japan for that matter, require to remit to the Far East the proceeds of money now being borrowed in Europe.

In one way any heavy demand for remittances from here to China or Japan will benefit this country, as it will accelerate the export of commodities to that part of the world, nor will Calcutta and Bombay alone score in the matter, for it will also push trade in Singapore.

The Russo-Chinese loan of 400 million francs (roughly 16 million sterling) will according to present arrangements issue in Paris on Friday next, 19th instant. Not till after that date is it likely that any information of value will leak out regarding further borrowings by China. It is rumoured here that another loan, for a sum considerably larger than the one million floated in London last week, is being negotiated for, through an agency totally distinct, but this is incorrect apparently from information gathered on the subject. There is also the authority of the Statist for saying that one of the conditions on which the five French banks agreed to bring out the big loan, was to the effect that China was to do nothing more in the way of borrowing for six months.

It is worth noting that in the home telegrams regarding the hypothecation of the Customs revenue as security, the ordinary reader is led to think that such Customs revenue is unencumbered, and that Russia has secured for the lenders of the 400 million francs a first charge. This is even reiterated in the telegram saying that the present loan has priority in the matter of the hypothecation over any future loans. As a fact the Chinese Customs revenues were pledged years ago for loans issued from time to time in the London market, and which issues are still current; such prior hypothecation is inviolable, being under edict of the Emperor and the deeds being lodged at the British Legation. What Russia has really got is a second mortgage, and any future lenders will come in as third mortgagees.

Among matters talked of by men interested in the agricultural wealth of the country, railways naturally take the very front place and new or projected lines especially. Much has been written and said about new lines to come into Calcutta, but we seem to be as far away from any such consummation as ever we were, though men are agreed that any such railway should be commenced from the Calcutta end when finally decided on, and not from the terminus furthest away. The present generation would like the chance of seeing what has hitherto been mere talk and blue-books, namely a railway station in Calcutta itself.

Men in business would of course very much prefer to carry on their calling without having recourse to law Courts, nevertheless they are occasionally driven there. There appears to be great satisfaction at the Government of India undertaking legislation to enable High Courts, as Courts established under Charter, to make rules governing their own procedure. This will bring the Courts into line with the Courts at home, and will certainly lead to considerable facilities in legal business. The mercantile community here regard the action of Government with special satisfaction.

In the money market supplies are abundant, and with the very full taking of Council drafts the prospect is that money will become even more abundant. Discounts are about 4 per cent and 51 days' sbroff bills 10 annas, but with little doing. There is no inquiry for short deposit money, and in every department of trade funds are readily available. Earlier in the week when rates here were more markedly low than in Bombay, it was reported that native holders of gold on that side were borrowing in Calcutta; the Bank of Bombay minimum has since come into line with the Bank here, and it is reported now that open market rates in Bombay are very nearly as low as Calcutta.

In the produce markets the exports of wheat are falling off, though linseed is keeping up to the average of the past two or three months. In both articles there seems now, with the rise in the rivers, to be more arriving by water than there was a little time ago. In jute very little is being done here; about the middle of the week there was some covering of home sales at prices equivalently higher. The London market is £11-5 a ton, and in consequence of reported bear sales at home, balers here are refusing to sell for August shipment except of course at a price.

The freight market continues very steady notwithstanding bad news from home in both wheat and linseed, but it appears as if some shippers were in need of a little tonnage for July shipment, and very likely consignment shipments of linseed for account of native sellers who do not wish to force sales here, have also helped our market; a small business has been done at 18s. 9d. for rice and wheat and 21s. 3d. for linsed. For forward there is not much disposition to work, especially for August, as people begin to think now that we shall not have so very much jute to export during next month. For Dundee nothing has been done, as shippers and steamers have not yet come together. For Hamburg there is no change; a little business was done for middle August shipment at 20s. for rice, 22s. 6d. for linseed and 25s. for jute and gunnies.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE RIOT AT POREBUNDER.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks: The riot at Porebunder might have proved more serious but for the promptitude of the measures taken to put it down. It is a pity the outbreak could not be anticipated, and that the local police were not found equal to the occasion. But everything considered, we repeat that things might have been worse. News from Bikanir in Rajputana was also very disturbing, but the trouble appears to have been got over. On our own city these disturbances naturally have a bad effect, so many of the inhabitants coming here from up-country. The panic among Marwaris and other Hindu shopkeepers, which necessitated special police arrangements was not quite unaccountable. We think the Commissioner acted wisely in taking the precautions he did. Much credit is due to leaders of the Mahomedan community for the way in which they helped to preserve the peace of the city. We wish this could always be done without calling the police into requisition; but that seems to be past praying for.

THE METRE SYSTEM IN BOMBAY.

The "Gujerati" writes: A good deal of discussion has been going on for some time as to the necessity of introducing the metre system in Bombay. That has necessarily raised the question as to how far metres are reliable indicators of the consumption of water. Whatever Mr. Wallace may say to the contrary, there is not the least doubt that the existing metres in the city have been found to work badly and to be absolutely untrustworthy in many places. If metres were really so unexceptionable indicators, as Mr. Wallace wishes the public to believe, we feel sure the municipal authorities would not have remained silent whenever their efficiency has been openly questioned at meetings of the Corporation and in the public press. Surely there must be ample evidence in Municipal records to show how they have worked in places where they have been in operation. Mr. Wallace says that the turbine metres are absolutely trustworthy. If so, let the experiment be tried in a few instances, and if the results are found to be really satisfactory, then it will be for the Corporation to decide whether on a balance of advantages and disadvantages, pecuniary and sanitary, an improved metre system should not be introduced. It will be well for some corporator to call upon the Water Department to lay before the Corporation a full report upon the working of the metre-system in so far as it has been in operation in Bombay. That will throw a good deal of light upon the present controversy and enable the public as well as the Corporation to judge how far the existing system is capable of improvement and further extension.

AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes: We are of opinion that the true remedy for alleviating agricultural indebtedness lies, firstly, in that very practical suggestion which was made fifteen years ago by the late Sir James Caird, in his separate report to the Secretary of State, as one of the Famine Commissioners, namely, elasticity in the payment of the annual land revenue assessment at dates when the ryot is most able to meet the demand. Secondly, in mitigating the burden of that assessment. The whole root of the mischief lies in the periodical survey which classifies and reclassifies soil according to the whim or caprice, more or less, of the survey and revenue officials, with the sole object of increasing the revenue. This enhanced assessment every thirty years, which also sweeps away all the ryots improvements, is the bane of the ryot and the real source and origin of his indebtedness. All the tall talk about his general improvidence, his expenditure on marriages and so forth, are simply official cant to conceal official rapacity. With light assessments and elasticity of payment, the indebtedness will naturally diminish; and if, meanwhile, the State reconsiders the question of agricultural banks to tide over the ryots' temporary difficulties, we are sure an immense economic revolution will take place in the condition of the agriculturist. All other panaceas are foredoomed to failure. As we have said more than once, while the ryot cries aloud for bread, the State presents him with a volume of new code!

NATIVE JUNIOR BARRISTERS.

The "Gujerati" says: native junior barristers complain that they do not meet with the same encouragement as their European colleagues. The complaint is one of old standing. If our information be correct, even Mr. Telang used to complain at one time of similar treatment. Perhaps if Mr. Budrudin could be induced to describe his own experience, it would further confirm the general complaint. There are several sinecure appointments on the Original Side of the High Court which are almost invariably reserved for European junior barristers. At the Criminal Sessions they succeed in obtaining many more plums than their native friends in long robes. We think native barristers ought to receive more liberal and sympathetic treatment in their own country than they do at present. To a certain extent the future of our promising young men lies in the hands of native solicitors and of European judges. Sir Michael Westropp never failed to recognize merit by words of timely encouragement which is sorely needed just on the threshold of a young man's professional career. There are already sufficient difficulties in the path of native juniors, and we do not know why they should be increased by unfair distribution of professional patronage.

AN OBJECT LESSON FOR WOULD-BE "HOME RULERS."

Referring to the state of affairs at Baroda, the "Indian Spectator" discourses: What is it that ails Baroda, presumably one of the best-managed Native States in the country? Why, the same disease that has ailed India almost since the dawn of her political history—the spirit of disunion amongst her sons. Here we have a Hindu State, with a Hindu Prince, practically a Hindu administration, with Hindus for the bulk of its population. And yet the Hindu officials, educated, public-spirited men, cannot work together for the common good, as bound loyally to work under their Prince and for the welfare of the subjects. Why? Because, forsooth, the officials are divided into Gujarati Hindus and Maratha Hindus! Here is an object lesson for those of our would-be "home rulers," who think it is foreign domination alone that stands in the way of our political progress. When this is the public spirit manifested by Hindus themselves, what are the chances of Mahomedans, Parsis, Eurasians and Hindus standing shoulder to shoulder for the good of the country? The deplorable spirit, to which we refer, is not confined to Baroda. You will see it more or less exhibited all over the country, when the different sects, castes or classes come to close quarters, that is, when each thinks its own preserves are being encroached upon. Verily, we are living in a land of monopoly and of selfish isolation.

The "Native Opinion" states: One is often at a loss to know whether the education we receive has really narrowed our views, and removed all breadth of thought from our moral consciousness, so that broad ideas may become an impossibility. Worship of pelf is the very root of every evil, and one of its recent developments in Baroda is a demand for a free distribution of administrative plums to the representative men of a certain class, the claims of others being quite ignored. But nothing surpasses the audacity of this proposal than its meaninglessness, and yet there are men and educated men too, who seem to believe that an administration cannot be conducted without the prevalence of class interests. Indeed if this thesis of pushing merit aside, and giving free scope to self-seekers and sycophants were given a free hand, the very key stone of an administration's inherent vitality may be knocked off. And what is it that make people differentiate Baroda from all other chief-ships in the whole of Gujerathdom, the administrations of many of which, but for the kindness of the British Government would, the very next day, be swept off the face of this earth?

The construction of railways in West Africa, particularly on the Gold Coast, was urged recently upon the Colonial Office by a deputation from a number of important Chambers of Commerce. Lord Ripon said he agreed that the development of communications in the West African colonies was a matter of great importance, and that the question had now advanced to a point at which something practical might be done. But the future was not in his hands, and he could say nothing that would tend to commit his successor to any particular course.

The wily Muscovite is beginning not to be quite so sure whether he has scored after all in arranging the Chinese loan, or whether the heathen Chinee has not once more proved himself the superior of the mere Caucasian in diplomacy. It seems the Chinese Government is disinclined to accept the condition of the guarantee required by Russia for a projected preliminary loan. Such a loan, it is felt, would be prejudicial to the large one which will be needed in China for the purpose of discharging the actual war indemnity fixed by the treaty of peace. The Chinese Government, therefore, wishes to negotiate a loan for the entire amount of her indebtedness in all the markets of Europe and America, and not to confine the operation to the financial centres of one or two countries, which would, certainly require a lien on the Customs of China and hinder her from making more advantageous conditions sufficient to cover her whole requirements; of which the plain English means, that China, having made all the use she required of Russian and French diplomacy, is about to shake herself free from all further obligations to those two Powers. The *Pall Mall Gazette* declares that China's reason for hesitation is that long previous to the Russian arrangement she had signed an agreement for the money on easier terms with a London bank. Meanwhile France and China have concluded a convention settling the French frontier in Annam and in Tonquin, and containing important clauses as the transit of merchandise and the extension of Tonquin railways into China.

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned Inventions have been filed, during the week ending 6th July under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Edward Penning Dupuis, of Halle a Saale, in the German Empire, for Apparatus for the automatic delivery of cards indicating the time of delivery; Howard Crunden Cleaver, of 3, Eden Street, Hampstead Road, London, N. W., England, Furniture Manufacturer, for improved means of applying paints and varnishes to surfaces; Daniel Powell, of No. 2, Bolton Road, Newport, in the County of Monmouth, in England, Gardener, for "The Killum-right or giant blight destroyer;" Samuel Locke Johnston, of Boston in the County of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, United States of America, for improvements in cotton gins and wool burrers; George Lansell, of the Fortuna Crushing Works, Bendigo in the Colony of Victoria, Quartz Miner, for an improved method of and appliances for raising water from mines or elsewhere by means of compressed air; George Alexander Newton, Engineer, of 5, 7, and 9, Clyde Street, Derby Road, Liverpool, in the County of Lankcaster in the Kingdom of England, for improvements in or appertaining to steam boiler or other furnaces and flues, and in apparatus connected therewith.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Henry Cecil Fellows, of Leadenhall Buildings, 1, Leadenhall Street, in the City of London, England, Merchant, and William Robert Crozier, also of Leadenhall Buildings, 1, Leadenhall Street, in the City of London, England, Merchant, and Henry Ferguson, of 60, Ranelagh Road, Leytonstone, late of 10, Cleveland Terrace, Ranelagh Road, Leytonstone, in the County of Essex, England, Engineer, for improvements in the extraction and preparation of the fibres of rhea and other grasses and fibrous vegetables. (Filed 1st July 1895); George Kift Winter, M. Inst., C.E., M.I.E.E., Telegraph Engineer, Madras Railway, Arkonam, and George Bliss Winter, A. I. E. E., Assistant Engineer, Nilgiri Railway, Coonoor, for improvements in block working more especially applicable to single lines. (Filed 4th March 1895); August Kirschner, of 19, Rue Cambon, Paris, in the French Republic, Engineer, for improvements in and connected with beating apparatus employed in opening and cleaning cotton and other fibres. (Filed 1st July 1895); John James Hood, of 1, Fenchurch Avenue, in the City of London, England, Chemist, for improvements in extracting metals and new solvent materials therefor. (Filed 1st July 1895); James Whitestone of 177, Underhill Road East Dulwich, London, England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in securing rails to metallic sleepers. (Filed 1st July 1895.)

The undermentioned design has been registered:—Messrs Eroom and Co., Merchants, 168, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta, A cylindrical Polo Stick Head to be called and known as "Eroom's Polo Head."

The fees prescribed have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—Ambrose Shere Massey, Engineer and Partner in the Napier Works, Madras, for the construction of light ploughs. (From 18th July 1895 to 17th July 1896); Ambrose Stere Massey, Engineer and Partner in the Napier Works, Madras, for improvements in sugarcane mills. (From 17th July 1895 to 16th July 1896); William Alfred Gibbs, Esquire, of Gilwell Park, Sewardstone, in the County of Essex, England, for improvements in and connected with furnaces and apparatus for the production of hot air for drying and other purposes. (From 11th July 1895 to 10th July 1896); The Mechanical Spirit Maturing Syndicate, Limited, of 82, Bishopsgate Street, London, Spirit Matures, for improvements in maturing spirits and other liquors and apparatus connected therewith. (From 21st July 1895 to 20th July 1896); The General Bottle Sea Syndicate, Limited, of the City of London, England, for improvements in bottling machines. (From 17th September 1895 to 16th September 1896); John Alston Hart, of Higher Bank Blackburn, in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineer, and Doctor Charles Baynes, of Knuzden House, Blackburn aforesaid, Engineer, for improvements in or connected with machines for blowing, beating and forming into laps cotton or other textile material. (From 16th July 1895 to 15th July 1896.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said invention in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—Mr. A. K. Brown's invention for improvements connected with apparatus employed for softening or for clarifying water. (Specification filed 2nd April 1891); Messrs. C. Luhrig and J. C. Cuninghame's invention for improvements in apparatus for dressing ores. (Specification filed 3rd April 1891); Messrs N. D. Karani and M. D. Muga's invention for automatic extinguisher for lanterns. (Specification filed 3rd April 1891.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the forth year from the date of the filing there of—The sum of Rs. 50 for each of the said inventions.

Mr. N. Greening's invention for improvements in wire weaving looms. (Specification filed 3rd April 1890.)

WAZIRISTAN.

Camp Dehgan, thro' Miran Shah, July 14.

Camp Dehgan, 13th July.—A part of the contractors' donkeys bringing up Government stores were fallen upon by Waziris, west of the Shinkai Kotal, yesterday, thirteen donkeys being looted. Parties of Cavalry and Infantry from Satdgai failed to sight the marauders, who had a long start. No stores were taken away.

The recent heavy rain has appreciably lowered the temperature.

An ekka road has been opened up to Miran Shah. This will prove a great convenience in many ways.—*Pioneer.*

THE SIKKIM-TIBET DELIMITATION.

Gnatong, July 13.

Camp Onagtsho, 12th July.—In face of the Tibetan denial of knowledge of the outrage to the Jelap pillar, news has just been brought in by local yakmen that both the Doochukla and Dokola boundary pillars have been partially destroyed, and the inscribed stone we placed in each carried away. The pillar on the Donchukla had already been damaged, but the inscribed slab still remained. This has now been entirely removed and the pillar further destroyed.—*Pioneer.*

The Cuban revolt is still causing considerable anxiety in Madrid, and the Spanish Government purposes to effect yet a further increase in the army of occupation. Statements coming by way of New York tell of several battles in one of which the Spanish forces were defeated with heavy loss.

The important eastward extension of the Transcaspian railway system now confirmed by Imperial rescript, will run from the present terminus at Samarcand through Djisak, Begovat, Khodshent, Kokand, and Margellan to Andishan. From Samarcand to Andishan the distance by the proposed track is a little over 516 versts. It is estimated that no fewer than 778 bridges of all sizes will have to be constructed, but the only ones of importance will be those spanning the Siab (near Samarcand), the Saravschan, the Sapsar, and the Aksu. For the branch line to Tashkent two routes are under consideration. The cost of the new extension from Samarcand to Andishan will be at the rate of 38,933 roubles per verst. The new line is expected to be open for traffic within three and a half years.

Last year's vote in the German Parliament to the Seminary of Oriental Languages attached to the University of Berlin amounted to 2,450*l.*, an equal sum being contributed by the Prussian Treasury. This year an additional 284*l.*, making 2,734*l.* in all, is asked for from the Imperial revenue on condition that a similar increase is accorded by the kingdom. It is desired to give each half-year practical exercises in geograbhical surveys and meteorological observations, to be made by the students when actually travelling about the country; and for this purpose it will be necessary to equip the teacher with a collection of instruments sufficient to enable the students to make astronomical and topographical measurements, barometric and trigonometric observations, &c. During the half-year October, 1894, to March, 1895, the number of students was 108. Last summer term six members of the seminary received their diplomas from the Royal Examining Board—one in Morocco-Arabic, two in Turkish, and three in Swaheli. During last year the students of the seminary received the following appointments; Two student-interpreterships at Teheran and Zanzibar respectively, three appointments to the constabulary in South-West and East Africa, and two postal appointments at Dar-es-Salaam. Of the 108 students actually on the books of the seminary, 22 are reading Swaheli (six as student-interpreters, four literary professors, seven merchants and officials, three military officers, and two doctors), 21 Arabic (of which 13 are student-interpreters), 15 Chinese, 15 Turkish, 12 Japanese, 9 Russian, 5 Persian, 5 modern Greek, 2 Hindoo (theologians), and 2 Oriental science. Mr. Martin Gosselin, in his report to the Earl of Kimberley, says:—"It is to be hoped that the School of Oriental Languages recently established in connection with the Imperial Institute in London will take a leaf out of the Berlin Seminary's book, and do for England what is being done so thoroughly here for Germany."

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, July 10.)

Capt R Morris, R A, Adjt Cossipore Arty Volunteers, is appointed to act, until further orders, as adjt of the Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers, in addition to his own duties.

The services of Mr C A W Fordyce, Depy Magte and Depy Collr, have been dispensed with by Govt.

Mr J W Minden Augier, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Collr, employed on butwara work in Monghyr, is allowed leave for two months.

Mr J H Kerr, Asst Magte and Collr, Madhubani, Darbhanga, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy Collrs.

Mr C A Bell, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr H H Heard, Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Deoghur, Sonthal Parganas, is allowed leave for three months.

Lieut Fritz Noetling, 1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for two years.

(*N.-W. P. and Oudh Gazette*, July 13.)

Mr J C T[illegible], Asst Conservr of Forests, in charge of the Gorakhpur Forest Divn of the Oudh Circle, privilege leave for three months.

Mr D C Baillie, Depy Commr, on special duty, privilege leave for three months.

Mr A H Harington, Commr, Meerut Divin, privilege leave for three months.

Mr H G Billson, Asst Conservr of Forests, attached to the Gorakhpur Forest Divn of the Oudh Circle, to the charge of that divn, vice Mr J C Tulloch, granted privilege leave.

Mr J Sanders, Depy Commr, Fyzabad, is placed on special duty in connection with the settlement of the Partabgarh District.

Mr J B Brunyate, Asst Commr, on return from privilege leave, to officiate as Depy Commr, Fyzabad, vice Mr Sanders.

Mr H E L P Dupernex, Offg Magte and Collr, Muttra, on being relieved by Mr [illegible] to revert to Jt-Magte, Muttra.

Mr R A C Beadon, Dist Supdt of Police, from Muzaffarnagar to Partabgarh.

Mr F Baker, Offg Commr, on being relieved by Mr G R C Williams from Allhabad to Meerut in the same capacity.

Lieut Arthur Dunne, from the Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Lieut, vice Hoare, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Service of Mr. G H Sherlock-Hubbard, Extra Asst Commr, 6th grade, and Offg Asst Secy to Chief Commr, Central Provinces, Genl Dept, have been placed at the disposal of this Govt.

Mr Sherlock-Hubbard, has been appointed Asst Secy to this Govt in the P W Dept on probation, and joined his appointment.

Mr A W Slater, Ex Engr, 1st grade, N-W P and Oudh, P W Dept, Buildings and Roads Branch, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India a further extension of three months furlough on medical certificate, in continuation of furlough.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th July, 1895, on 481 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,02,000	1,85,000	4,000	2,91,000
Or per mile of Railway	221	401	9	631
For previous week of half-year.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week	1,02,000	1,85,000	4,000	2,91,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	92,131	1,38,612	8,389	2,39,132
Per mile of Ry do.	200	301	18	519
Total to corresponding date do.	92,131	1,38,612	8,389	2,39,132

Increase for the week .... Rs. 51,868
Ditto to date .... " 51,868

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th July 1895 on 1,674·02 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,25,000	2,84,000	4,000	4,13,000
Or per mile of Railway	75	170	2	247
For previous week of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week	1,25,000	2,84,000	4,000	4,13,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,35,819	2,91,795	4,379	4,31,993
Per mile of Ry do.	81	174	3	258
Total to corresponding date do.	1,35,819	2,91,795	4,379	4,31,993

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 18,993
Ditto to date 18,993

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th July 1895 on 115·50 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,600	10,900	10	13,510
Or per mile of Railway	23	94	.....	177
For previous week of half-year.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week	2,600	10,900	10	13,510
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 45 miles open)	864	547	26	1,437
Per mile of Ry. do.	19	12	1	32
Total to corresponding date do.	864	547	26	1,437

Increase for the week .... Rs. 12,073
Ditto to date .... " 12,073

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th July 1895 on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	300	.....	800
Or per mile of Railway	29	17	.....	46
For previous week of half-year.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week	500	300	.....	800
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	348	173	1	522
Per mile of Ry do.	20	10	.....	30
Total to corresponding date do.	348	173	1	522

Increase for the week .... Rs. 278
Increase to date .... " 278

I. M. RAILWAY.

(8 days ending 30th June 1895.)

Description.	1895.	1894.	Inc. for the period.	Dec. for the period.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	61,367	55,608	5,759	...	9,841	...
Goods	50,070	73,416	—	23,346	—	5,22,116
Other earnings	—57,438	—96,070	38,632	...	22,215	—
Total for period	53,999	32,954	21,045	..	—	...
Aggregate	26,82,694	31,72,754	...	...	—	4,90,060

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 10th July 1895:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1895-96	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1895 to 6th July 1895	5,160,400
Balance to be remitted from 7th July 1895 to 31st March, 1896	11,839,600

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the Opium Revenue of the 9th July, 1895, compared with the Estimates for the year 1895-96:—

	Latest Month In July 1895. Bengal. Rs.	In June 1895. Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	40,36,500	14,00,000	54,36,500
Actual	43,10,450	13,90,675	57,01,125
Better than Estimate	2,73,950	...	2,64,625
Worse than Estimate	...	9,325	..

Four Sales of Bengal opium and three months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of July 1895. Bengal. Rs.	To end of June 1895. Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	1,61,46,000	40,00,000	2,01,46,000
Actual	1,74,61,425	48,03,835	2,22,65,260
Better than Estimate	13,15,425	8,03,835	21,19,260
Worse than Estimate	...	...	...

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. [illegible]ol Mayhew's A "Joram of 'Punch' with those who helped to brew it, being the early history of the London Charivari," will be ready for publication next month. In a long preface the third son of Henry Mayhew, "projector, proprietor, and first editor of 'Punch,'" says that the paper was "to be the personification of rousing merriment and honest cleanly fun; its 'raison d'etre' the annihilation of a then existent class of periodical literature, which, under the guise of 'comic journalism, wedded the badinage of the gutter to the bludgeon of the blackmailer."

Mr. Mayhew states that his father's idea for starting "Punch" was originated through seeing a copy of the French "Charivari" in Paris in 1835. The editor of "Punch" in 1889, on the death of old Henry Mayhew wrote that "He was never at any time editor of the paper; he assisted the 'first' editors Mark Lemon at the commencement, but his connection was not of long duration." "Possibly," says the author, I should not have troubled to have accentuated a fact that was never disputed in his lifetime, had it not been for the flat denial given to my father's claims in the pages of the very paper which owed its being to his brains. Is it necessary to mention that the volume is not dedicated to Mr. Burnand?

Mr. Ruskin, in Modern Painters, and in Fors Clavigera, has frequently expressed admiration for the German writings of Albert Blitzius (Jeremias Gotthelf), the Swiss poet. Ten years ago he revised Mrs. Julio Firths translation of Ulric the Farmservant, a Story of the Bernese Oberland, and said that as studies of general human character he knew nothing but Scott's soundest work which could compare with these. Mr. George Allen in the autumn will bring out another translated volume by Blitzius, and Messrs. Gibbings have in preparation The Story of an Alpine Valley, done into English by L. G. Smith, with designs by Miss Jessie Caudwell. In Switzerland the poet (who was born in 1797 and died in 1854) is better known by his Sorrows and Joys of a Schoolmaster, and by Pictures and Legends of Switzerland.

Hyde Park from Doomsday Book to Date is the title of a book by Mr. John Ashton, which deals, as the title suggests, with the history of one of the most famous of London's "lungs." Some curious old illustrations will be found in the volume, to be issued by Mr. Downey, including sketches of the Cheese Cake House in 1826, of the bathing house and the Serpentine in 1794, and of the Prince Regent, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia on horseback in the Park on June 20, 1814. There is a picture of skating in 1787, and one called An Airing in 1793 contains the portraits of many of the most famous 'beaux' of the period.

A short time ago there was published a book entitled The Story of a Throne, in which the French author, K. Waliszewski, deals with the Court and character of Catherine II. of Russia. A volume containing the secret memoirs of the Court of St. Petersburg, particularly towards the end of her reign and the commencement of that of Paul I., will be issued in a few days by Mr. Nichols. The forthcoming book is a reprint of the translation originally issued in 1860, and the writer was a resident in the capital during the last ten years of her reign. In spite of Catherine's faults as a woman she was, he says, as an Empress, the arbitress of the fate of millions, the achievements of whose reign excited the astonishment of Europe, and whose memory will claim the admiration, and, in many instances the gratitude, of posterity." In August Mr. Nichols purposes publishing the memoirs of Margaret de Valois, Queen of Novarre, containing the secret history of the French Court from 1565 to 1582, during the reigns of Charles IX. and Henry III. These memoirs, written by the Queen in a series of letters were first translated in 1658, thirty years after the original French edition.

"Blackwood's Magazine" for July contains an article signed Laurie Magnus—a name or pseudonym entirely unknown to us—upon Mr. William Watson's Serious Verse. It is criticism of the cocksure kind, and the writer calmly rejects Mr. Watson from the inner circle of our true poets. But though he is described as failing in his interpretation and comprehension of Nature, praise of the highest kind is assigned to him in other directions. His characterisation of Shelley, Keats, and Wordsworth, in the poem to Professor Edward Dowden, "cannot be read by anyone familiar with those poets without admiration, gratitude, and delight. As literary criticism it is unsurpassed, as literature it is unsurpassable." The writer has apparently not seen Mr. Watson's Hymn to the Sea. To say, however, that he is "not a poet of the higher rank" is, to our thinking, merely absurd, and shows the critic to be hopelessly incapable.

Electioneering squibmongers and poets are in evidence at present, with the view of making hay while the sun shines. The following extract from a circular sent out by a representative of the latter gentry has reached us:—"Please send me the name of the rival candidate and his views, and I will combat them seriously, fiercely, or satirically, or mixed, at one shilling per verse, with a minimum sum of two shillings per each order. I can write an acrostic on the name of a candidate and turn him into ridicule. I also write election addresses and speeches for the candidates, such being kept a profound secret. In the event of your not being able to give me an order, as I am competent to turn out birthday, marriage, death, attaining majority, and other verses at a low rate, satisfaction always guaranteed, please recommend me to your friends. Specimens and testimonials from Members of Parliament, clergymen, and others will be sent if desired."

If no French Ruskin has as yet appeared, if no writer over the water can be said to replace Matthew Arnold, moral and æsthetic teachers yet abound in France. La Vie Simple, by G. Wagner (Paris, Colin) just issued, is another work amply justifying a recent assertion of M. Reinach in the Athenæum The ethic—or, to use a less pretentious word, the moral—character of literature is regaining importance among us. Lately wrote this well-known critic. The object of our best writers appears to be that of inculcating actual duty and moral obligation. This statement certainly seems borne out by several volumes recently noticed in The "Daily News," the selected writings of Guyau, L'Education de la Democratie of M. Payot and others. We have now an eloquent plea on behalf of simplicity, that singleness of aim and sincerity of purpose which are synonymous with the purest morality. Wordliness, mondanite in French—according to Webster formerly, mondanity, and of ordinary usage in England—is the text of M. Wagner's discourse. Here is an excellent sample of both thought and expression.—To do battle for daily bread, for the necessaries of life, is a law of nature. This warfare of man and man may seem brutal, but its brutality is not without excuse and in general confines itself to rudimentary crime. Quite otherwise is it with the struggle for luxury, place, power, material gratification. Hunger has never egged men on to the basenesses perpetrated from motives of avarice, ambition, and lawless passion. Our author's pages on æsthetics, beauty in simplicity, are more especially addressed to his countrywomen. M. Wagner is not of M. Dautet's opinion. A perfectly dressed Parisian is evidently not his ideal of womanhood. Dress, he writes, is not only clothing, it is symbolic. Spend as much as you please upon a lady's toilette, unless it suits her, is characteristic, it remains a mere masque, a caricature. In destroying characteristics excess of fashion robs a feminine personality of its principal charm. The result of such conventionalism is as fatal to a woman's beauty as to the purse of her husband. The dress made by the wearer herself is almost invariably the most becoming." Such heresies show that the author is æsthete no less than moralist, he is a follower of William Morris, and who knows! we may yet see Daudet's incomparable Parisienne dressed after the fashion of Elen in News from Nowhere, the chic replaced by the becoming and the simple M. Wagner's chapters on simplicity, in other words, sincerity in speech, social relations, education, public and private life, attest minute observation of human nature and earnest thought. Only one writer is cited throughout his pages; from first to last, they are his own.

A Vienna correspondent writes: Every one who has spent a few nights in a German town or village must have been amused by the strange and original cries of the watchman who goes his rounds with cape, and helmet, lantern, and spear, and has a different rhyme for every hour of the night. These watchmen are fast disappearing, and when the next century will have begun there will be very few left. Herr Joseph Wichner, a popular Austrian author of Krems, is going to collect all the different cries in a little book, and has sent a circular to the newspapers asking persons who are acquainted with these cries to communicate them to him, so that these contributions to German folklore may not be lost in oblivion.

The last theatrical novelty at Munich was the four-act dramatic fairy tale, The Weight of the Sceptre, by Karl Lichtenfeld (Hermann Lindner), which is greatly influenced by Fulda's Talisman. The scene lies somewhere in India at some period or other. A prince royal, Gautama, drives his father away from the throne, and believes him to be dead. The usurping king then makes extravagant plans for rendering his people happy, and thereby loses their affection, his own freedom, and almost his life. At the critical moment the old king reappears, and resumes the sceptre. There are some fine moments, but the play is crude, and the rhymed verses often childish. The piece was pretty well received.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalid Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SON & Co., Hummum Street Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Terra, 1,807 tons, Captain V Peterson, sailed yesterday for Portsaid, with a general cargo.

The Clan Line s s Clan Drummond, 2,265 tons, Captain P C Crockatt, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The s s Chateau Yquem, 2,269 tons, Captain H Themoy, cleared yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The P and O Co's extra steamer Brindisi, 2,265 tons, Captain R A Peters, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Singapore, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain H Elliott, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Calcutta (21st June) via coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The s s Alboin, 650 tons, Captain W Ritchie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok (25th June) via Singapore with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

The Anchor line s s Australia, 2,327 tons, Captain H Tait, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (6th June) via Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Karpurthala, 720 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Seddon, Mr. E Barber, Mr Rampugal, and 59 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

India—Bay of Bengal—Burmah.

Rangoon River—Erection of Datum Posts.

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 28th June 1895, that two datum posts are being erected, one towards the southern end of the Hastings Shoal and the other on the western edge of the centre of the Liffy Sands. Each of these posts will carry a basket painted black. Cargo boats and other craft are prohibited from anchoring close to or fastening to these posts."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—July 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Brindisi	2139	Peters	China	17-7	P & O S N Co
D	Tokio	2481	Jones	Karachi		F Muir & Co
F	Clyde	4009	Weighell	Aden	19-7	P & O S N Co
H	Tennasserim					Royal Indian Marine
H	H M S Magdala		Goodridge			Royal Indian Marine
K	Satrunji	518				Shepherd & Co
L	Brahamani	523				Shepherd & Co
M	Satarmati	523		Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
O	Columbus	220	Junghans	Not fixed		V Ebraham & Co
P	Terra	1816	Peterson	Port Said	17-7	Cursetji Edulji
Q	Azamor	2005	Nicholas	China	20-7	Tata & Sons

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Australia	2321	Tait	Marseilles	27-7	Graham
3	Balduino	3018	Campia	Genoa	23-7	C Barboro
4	Dardogne	2133	Blanc	China	19-7	Simon
5	Ravenna	2102	Street	China	25-7	P & O Co
6	Huzara	1336	Scott	Rangoon	20-7	M Mackenzie
8	Gisela	2613	Mittis	China	21-7	A Lloyds
10	Samoa	4507	Fraser	Dunkirk	27-7	K Nixon & Co
12	Chateau Yquem	2239	Jnemoy	Marseilles	18-7	B'bay Co
15	Kola	498	Whitehead	Karachi	20-7	M M & Co
16	C Drummond	1872	Crocket	Liverpool	17-7	F Muir & Co

MERRWETHER DRY DOCK.

Thursday, July 18.

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Agent
Oriental	5284	Gadd	London	P & O S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Kohinur (s)	Elliot	Calcutta, June 21.
	Australia (s)	Tait	Glasgow, June 6.
17	Alboin (s)	Ritchie	Bangkok, June 25.
	Kapurthala (s)	Skinner	Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Brindisi (s)	Peters	Hongkong.
	Terra (s)	Peterson	Port Said.
	Clan Drummond (s)	Crockatt	Liverpool.

The steamer Chateau Yquem, Captain Themoy, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Marseilles.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Australia, for Liverpool, &c.
" Kohinur, for Calcutta and coast ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 17.

From Glasgow.

City of Perth s—13 cases whisky, Croft Mody and Co.

From Liverpool.

Locksley Hall s—120 boxes candles, 210 boxes bar soap and 200 cases school slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

From London.

Caledonia s—7 packages medicine, 73 packages provision, and 12 cases wine, Treacher and Co; 2 cases glassware and 6 cases medicine Army and Navy Co-Operretive Society, Ld.

Deepdale s—5 cases brandy, Croft Mody and Co.

Kurdistan s—126 cases gin, Jamsetjee Framjee; 37 cases stationery, 13 cases medicine and 20 cases papers, Army and Navy Co-Operative Society, Ld.

Peninsulars s—14 cases provisions, soap, &c., Dhunjeebhoy Kowasjee.

Sutlej s—12 cases beacon, W B Green and Co.

From Antwerp.

Australia s—200 boxes candles, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 10 cases glassware, J Rahimtoola; 465 cases candles, A H Heptoolabhoy.

Baroda s—85 cases glassware, J Rahimtoola.

From Hamburg.

Australia s—2 cases cutlery, Hajee Tyab Hajee Aboo; 31 bales brown papers, N Heptoolabhoy.

From Bordeaux.

Locksley Hall s—200 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardesir and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 17.

For London.

Oriental s—3 bales hides, Esmail Mahomed; 1,392 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 5 bales woollen carpets, Purushottumbhai and Dalpatbhai; 10 hogsheads chutney, Framjee Nowrojee; 3 hogsheads pickle, D P Batha and Co; 7 bales skins, V Gangjee.

For Hull.

Tokio s—18,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Marseilles.

Australia s—9,357 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Dordagne s—325 cwts raisins, 200 cwts olibanum, 37½ cwts selarus, 47½ cwts kissmiss, and 75 cwts jardaloo, M Gordhun; 89 cwts raisins, 37 cwts jardaloo, and 20 cwts gum, K Gomersee.

Brindisi s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Gisela s—125 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 350 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 300 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 76 bales twist, and 31 cwts claws, C Ebrahim and Co; 100 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.

Ravenna s—100 bales twist, P F Talati; 39 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

Azamore s—110 bales twist, Behramjee Bapujee Laskary; 100 bales twist, Tata and Co; 500 cwts onions, A Jamasjee; 394½ cwts olibanum, and 2¼ cwts hingda, A Chaglanee and Co.

For Shanghai.

Ravenna s—400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 72 bales twist S Motilal; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and co; 200 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

Azamore s—416 bales twist, Tata and Co; 80 bales twist, The Svadeshi Mills Co.

Gisela s—80 bales twist, N J Abraham.

For Kobe.

Azamore s—300 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 1,200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 300 bales cotton, A [illegible] and Co; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 100 [illegible] itchie Steuart and Co.

HIGH COURT.—July 18.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.)

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

515-91—F P Pavri—Rajamabai vs Crustnajee Balloo—In person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

467-93—Pestonjee R and K—Thakar Gopaljee Cullianjee and another vs Memon Oomer Sulleman and others—Nanu and H. Part heard.

Petitions for Hearing.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Goculdas Cullianjee, Ahmednagar Cotton Press Company, Limited—Mooljee and R—Premjee Ookerda and others—Petitioners—Edgelow and G for Co.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Goculdas Cullianjee, Bharsee Cotton Press Company, Limited—Mooljee and R—Premjee Okerda and others—Petitioners—Edgelow and G for Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

3-95—Bhaishunker and K—Mowjee Valabhdas and another vs Haroon Jacob.

431-94—Thakurdas D and Co—Ebrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy Chuttoo vs Baboolbhoy Baga—H S Dikshit.

500-74—M H Khan, C W and S, and J Pease—Hiralal Jamnadas and others vs Goverdhandas Sittaram and others—H S Dikshit, Payne G and S, Craige L and O, Tyabji and Co, Thakurdas D and Co, Daphtary and Fereira.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Budroodin Tyabjee.)

For Consent Decree.

262-95—Little, N and B—Valiram Hotchund and others vs Jaramal Telockchand and others.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postpond Long Causes.

381-94—M H Khan—Sukaram Gangajee Ghogra vs Thomas Alfred Bulkley—Craigie L and O.

673-92—Ardeshir, H and D—Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vyedina vs the Administrator General of Bombay—Little, N and B.

233-93—Little, N and B—L Rivet Carnac vs Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vyedina—Ardesir, H and D.

602-92—Payne, G and S—Bhootajee Meghajee and others vs Raiaji Talonji and another—Balkrishna V N K.

53-95—Hiralal and Co—Jamsetjee Eduljee Treasurywalla vs Karrimbuksh Alli—M H Khan.

7-94—Daphtary and F—Bai Kassibai vs Khimjee Lalljee and another—Payne, G and S and in person.

42-95—Jehangir Dorabjee Pearji—Khan Mahomed vs Abdul-[illegible] Sakurbhoy—Hiralal and Co.

37-95—K J Mantri—Jayram Antoba Degbay and another vs Venayak Ramchandra Degbay—In person.

212-94—Nanu and H—Abdoolally Hyderally vs Abdool Kader Hoosenally—Little, N and B.

398-94—Little, N and B—Abdool Kader Hassonally vs Abdulally Hyderally—Nanu and H.

THE BOMBAY RACES, 1896.

TO BE HELD ON THE 22nd, 25th, 27th AND 29th FEBRUARY.

FIRST ENTRIES CLOSED ON 1st JULY.

THE BOMBAY DERBY.

H H Aga Khan's ch a h Tyndale
Do g a h Tarlan
Do g a h Ruby
Mr Framji Dorabji's b a h Red Robin
Aga Junghi Shah's g a gal Enterprise
Mr Essau Bin Khaliffa's ch a h Kingcraft
Do ch a h Wafadar
Mr Ali Bin Ameer's b a o Reminder
Do g a o Happy Boy
Do g a o War Flag
Mr B's b a gal Signet 4 years
Mr Ali Bin Taleb's ch a h Khaboor
Do ch a h Asee
Do ch a c Hakum
Mr James' b a gal Kapurthulla
Do ch a h Patron

THE COWASJEE JEHANGIR PURSE.

H H Aga Khan's g a gal Hooker
Do b a gal Alexandria
Aga Junghee Shah's g a gal Enterprise
Do b a gal Grain
Mr Essau Bin Khaliffa's b a gal Nepaul
Do g a gal Lecturer
Mr Ali Bin Ameer's b a gal Winner
Do ch a gal Mackenzie
Do. g a gal Hakim
Mr Townsend's b a geld Sanam
Colonel Ludlow's b a gal Rustum II
Mr James's b a gal Kapurthulla
Do b a gal Bantam

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

H H Aga Khan's b a p Hamid
Nawab Kamal Khan and Mr Framjee Dorabjee's ch a p Ringleader
Mr Hyde's g a p Sirocco (late Futteh)
Mr Falconer's rn g a p Corsican late (Blazes)
Mr Protheroe Smith's b a p Quics
Aga Jungee Shah's ch a p Union Jack
Do b a p Snipe
Mr Essau bin Khaliffa's g a p Bahreain
Do b a p Jassim
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a p Successor
Mr B's b a p Crescent
Do ch a p Energy
Capt Knatchbull's b a geld Gift
Mr Barton's b a p Sydney
Do b a p Coronne
Mr Ali Bin Taleb's ch a p Nusser
Do ch a p Africa
Mr James's g a p Blue Light
Do b a p Red Light

THE GAYE CUP.

H H Aga Khan's g a h Venture
Do b a h Ladas
Do ch a h Tyndale
Nawab Kamal Khan and Framji Dorabji's ch a h Pekin II
Mr Framji Dorabji's b a h Sultan II
Mr Essau bin Khaliffa's ch a h Kingcraft
Do ch a h Wafadar
Mr Ali Bin Ameer's b a gal Turkish Flag
Do b a gal Fakeer
Do g a h Kohinoor
Mr Ali Bin Taleb's ch a h Khaboor
Do ch a h Asee

THE CHAMPION STAKES.

Nawab Kamal Khan and Mr Framji Dorabji's bl w h Tantalloon
Mr Locke's b aus m Frivolity by Frying Pan, Amusement (5 years)
Surg-Major Armstrong's br aus geld The Lawyer (aged)
Do ch aus geld The Driller by Marvellous Reclaim (6 years)
Mr Hunter's b aus geld Lucury by First Lord out of Lady Bird (6 years)
Mr James's b aus m Land Lady

THE TURF CLUB CUP.

H H Aga Khan's g a h Venture
Do b a h Ladas
Do ch a h Tyndale
Do g a h Ruby
Nawab Kamal Khan and Mr Framji Dorabjee's ch a h Pekin II
Mr Framji Dorabji's b a h Sultan II
Mr Framji Dorabji's b a h Red Jacket
Aga Junghi Shah's ch a h Kingcraft
Mr Essau bin Khaliffa's ch a h Wafadar
Do gal Turkish Flag
Mr Ali Bin Ameer's b a Reminder
Do b a o Wars
Mr B's b a gal Signet 4 years
Mr Ali Bin Taleb's ch a h Khaboor
Do ch a h Asee

THE CORINTHIAN STAKES.

Mr Champion's b a p Tip Top
Mr Hyde's g a p Sirocco late Futteh (aged)
Mr Falconer's rn g a p Corsican (late Blazes)
Mr Protheroe Smith's b a p Quics
Mr Fred Gorden's br aus m Lubra
Surg-Major James's b cb gal Villie
Mr Locke's ch aus geld Berlin
Captain Levett's g a gal The Minor
Mr Townsend's b a geld Sanam
Mr Allen's b w geld Forest Lodge
Mr B's b a p Crescent
Do g a gal Electric
Capt Knatchbull's b a geld Gift
Mr Barton's b a p Sydney
Do b a p Coronne

THE INNOVATION STAKES.

H H Aga Khan's b a gal Bismarck
Do ch a gal Russian
Do b a gal Alexandria
Nawab Kamal Khan and Mr Framjee Dorabjee's ch a p Ringleader
Mr Framji Dorabji's g a gal Director
Mr Hyde's g a p Sirocco (late Futteh)
Mr Fred Gordon's br aus m Lubra
Aga Junghi Shah's b a gal Grain
Mr Locke's ch aus geld Berlin
Mr Essau bin Khaliffa's g a gal Rust[illegible]
Do g a gal Lecturer
Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a gal Mackenzie
Do g a gal Hakim
Mr Townsend's b a geld Sanam
Mr Allen's b w geld Forest Lodge
Mr B's b a p Crescent
do g a gal Electric
Col Ludlow and Mr Hugh Gough's b aus geld Curiosity
Mr Ali Bin Taleb's ch a gal Grand Duke
do ch a gal Muslavi
do ch a p Nusser
do ch a p Africa
Mr James' b ch m Mettle
do b a gal Bantam

THE GRAND STAND PURSE.

Nawab Kamal Khan and Mr Framjee Dorabjee's bl w h Tantallon
Mr Locke's b aus m Frivolity by Frying Pan, amusement (5 years)
Surg-Maj Armstrong's br aus geld The Lawyer (aged)
do ch aus geld The Driller by Marvellous Reclaim (6 years)
Mr Hunter's b aus geld Lucury by First Lord out of Lady Bird (6 years)
Mr Jame's b aus m Land Lady
Do. b aus m Lady Baldwin

THE STEWARD'S PURSE.

H H Aga Khan's b a p Hamid
Nawab Kamal Khan and Mr Framji Dorabjee's ch a p Ringleader
Mr Hyde's g a p Sirocco, late Futteh
Mr Falconer's rn g a p Corsican, late Blazes
Mr Protheroe Smith's b a p Quics
Mr Fred Gordon's br aus m Lubra
Aga Junghee Shah's ch a p Union Jack
Do. b a p Snipe
Mr Locke's ch aus geld Berlin
Mr Essau bin Khaliffa's g a p Bahreain
Do. b a p Jassim
Do. ch a p Little John
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a p Successor
Mr Allen's b w geld Forest Lodge
Mr B's b a p Crescent
Capt Knatchbull's b a geld Gift
Mr Barton's b a p Sydney
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a p Nusser
Do ch a p Africa
Mr James's g a p Blue Light
Do. b a p Red Light

THE STUD STAKES.

Dr Martin's ch cb f Maid Hawthorne by Hallen-May-Queen
Mr Fred Gordon's b n cb geld Premier
Surg-Major James' ch cb geld Cyclops
Mr Essau bin Khaliffa's b cb geld Random

THE ZOROASTRIAN PURSE.

Nawab Kamal Khan and Mr Framjee Dorabjee's bl w h Tantallon
Mr Locke's b aus m Frivolity by Frying Pan, Amusement (5 years)
Surg-Maj Armstrong's br aus geld the Lawyer (aged)
Do ch aus geld the Driller by Marvellous Reclaim (6 years)
Mr Hunter's b aus geld Lucury by First Lord out of Lady Bird (6 years)
Mr Jame's b aus m Lady Baldwin
Do. b aus m Land Lady

THE BYCULLA CUP.

Mr Champion's b a p Tip Top
Mr Hyde's g a p Sirocco (late Futteh)
Mr Falconer's rn g a p Corsican (late Blazes)
Mr Protheroe Smith's b a p Quics
Mr Locke's ch aus geld Berlin
Capt Levett's g a gal The Minor
Mr Townsend's b a geld Sanam
Mr Allen's b w geld Forest Lodge
Capt Knatchbull's b a geld Gift
Col Ludlow and Mr Hough's Gough's b aus geld Curiosity
Col Ludlow's b a gal Rustum II
Mr Barton's b a p Sydney

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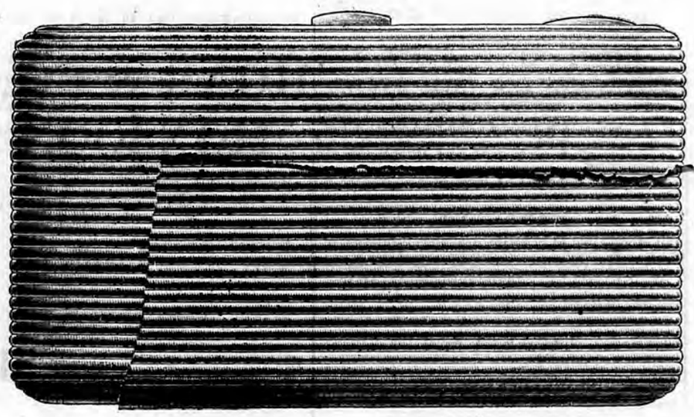
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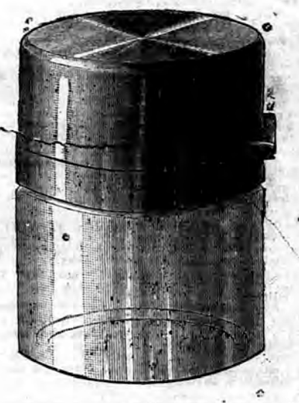
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